

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

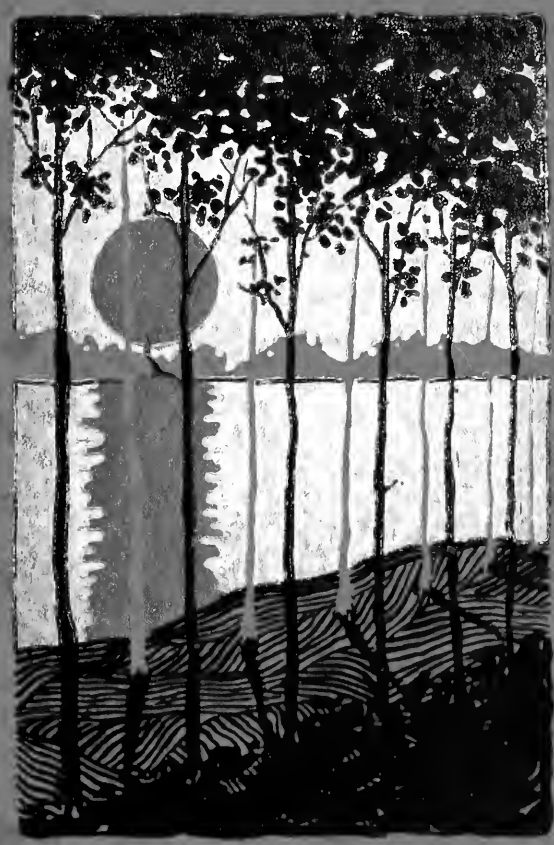


1915

INDEXED

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★
U. S. Department of Agriculture.
★

CLAREMONT NURSERIES



INDEXED

CLAREMONT CALIFORNIA



TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS



N offering our Catalog we extend thanks for past courtesies, with the assurance that in future we shall spare no effort in furnishing superior quality and service.

Our stock is carefully selected, and grown under conditions which should insure most excellent results.

Packing and shipping will receive our utmost care, and we are always willing to give you the benefit of our experience in regard to selections suitable for your requirements, and the care necessary for success.

CLAREMONT NURSERIES



ULRICH BRUNNER.
(See page 7)



REMARKS



Remittances. Mail orders from unknown correspondents should be accompanied by draft, postal or express order, or currency by registered mail. Shipments will be forwarded C. O. D. upon receipt of one-half the purchase price.

Substitution. When ordering, it is advisable to state your second choice, as we prefer not to substitute unless requested.

Method of Shipment. When mode of shipment is left to our discretion we carefully consider the customer's interests. Express shipments are recommended for small orders, owing to the greater care and dispatch with which they are handled in transit, the expense for expressage usually averaging 20 per cent. in addition to the purchase price. Or the mails may be utilized at a rate of 8 cents per pound, prepaid, for packages weighing less than 4 pounds.

References. Any bank of Claremont or San Dimas.

Catalog. We shall be pleased, upon request, to mail our catalog and price list to any one interested.

Terms and Conditions. All goods travel at the risk and cost of the purchaser. We do not assume responsibility for the safe delivery or condition of goods after shipment, except our own mistakes. We are careful to have all our stock correctly labeled and **True to Name**, and this corporation holds itself in readiness to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise, or to refund the amount paid therefor; but it is mutually agreed be-

tween the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods. Our goods are not sold on any other terms.

Orders placed with us are entered and accepted only on condition and agreement that, should stock be injured before the time for shipping, either by drought, frost, fire, insects or other casualties, they are to be void.

No representations or agreements made by salesmen will bind this corporation unless the same are in writing on the order and accepted at the office of the company. Should any error occur we desire to be informed upon receipt of goods, in order that we may rectify it without serious delay. All claims must be filed within ten days after arrival of shipment to entitle purchaser to allowance.

Care of Stock. On arrival, the stock should be promptly planted; or, if this is impossible, the plants should be placed in water in the shade for an hour or two. The roots should then be covered with moist earth, and the plants should be kept in the shade until set out. Should any deciduous plant appear withered, it may be revived by covering the entire plant with moist earth and leaving it for a day or two; then plant in the evening.

Before planting, remove all broken or extra long roots. The branches and tip of deciduous fruit trees should be trimmed to about half length.

In digging the holes, sufficient space should be provided to allow the roots to extend easily and naturally. Place the best loose soil among the roots. When the soil is nearly all filled in, pour in sufficient water to settle the earth around the roots. After it settles, finish filling with dry, loose dirt; this will prevent baking.

The ground should afterward be kept loose and free from weeds. In a dry climate it is well to cover the surface immediately surrounding the plants or trees with a mulch of pulverized manure or straw.

CLAREMONT NURSERIES

Claremont, California





ROSA---The Rose



THE love of the Rose can be traced from the most ancient documents in Aryan literature. No flower is more desirable. The most suitable soil is a strong, rich loam or vegetable mold mixed with about one-quarter of its bulk of well-decomposed stable manure. When the ground is of inferior character, holes should be dug three or four times the size of the roots of a well-grown rosebush and filled with compost of the above character. A rich, dry soil is all-important; otherwise the most double flower will frequently become single or semi-double. However, the Rose will grow and bloom in any soil; the wood will be healthy, but shorter and smaller; the flower will be produced, but of inferior size. The best situation for the Rose is an eastern or northern exposure, rather than a southern. Yet it should have sunlight at least half

the day. In setting out Roses, a hole should be dug at least one foot in depth and fifteen inches wide for each plant; the roots should be carefully spread out, and covered with fine soil; manure should never be placed in actual contact with the roots, but near at hand, within reach of the new feeding roots when growth begins. The remaining soil should then be packed in firmly, the surface leveled and covered with about three inches of pulverized manure and straw. Our Roses will be supplied from the open ground, and as they have not been forced, they will grow luxuriantly at once.

New and Scarce Varieties

Alice Grahame. A Rose comparatively new in America, varying in form and color,—ivory-white and tinted salmon. Very free bloomer.

Chateau des Clos Vougeat (H. T.) You have been looking for a black rose, and here it is. The most wonderful color and texture ever seen in a rose; looks as if cut out of heavy velvet, color shading from deepest, velvety maroon-red to blackish-crimson. Very fragrant, and of fine shape, good size, and in its rich coloring fifty per cent darker than *Prince Camille de Rohan* or *Jubilee*. Blooms continuously in crops closely following one another. Where suited in soil and situation it is a strong grower, breaking freely from the base, sending up shoots from fifteen to twenty inches long, which take an angle of about forty-five degrees, giving the plant a broad, branching habit. Named after a vintage of famous old French wine.

Climbing American Beauty. The ever-popular American Beauty Rose, with the addition of the climbing habit, and better blooming qualities, has a strain of *Wichuraiana* and *Tea blood* in its veins, and has proved perfectly hardy, capable of standing heat and drought. Blooms 3 to 4 inches across, and very fragrant. One plant of this climber, it is claimed, will produce twenty times as many flowers as the old American Beauty.

Climbing Killarney. (H. T.) A climbing variety of the famous pink rose, *Killarney*, the most celebrated Hybrid Tea of its color yet introduced, and identical with it in every way except in its vigorous climbing habit. A strong, rapid grower, thriving to perfection in the open ground, throwing up shoots ten to fifteen feet high in a single season. Entirely hardy. Blooms continuously throughout the season, and bears immense long, pointed buds, with massive petals, opening into flowers of enormous size. Color, deep shell-pink.

Climbing Paul Neyron. (H. P.) Fine, vigorous climber, with grand, double, deep rose-colored flowers.

Climbing White Cochet. A rose that is meeting the demand of the public for a genuine white garden climber. Beautiful large, white flowers, tinged with a delicate pink.

Eugene Boulet. An A-1 vigorous tea rose of very free bloom. The flowers are large, and of a rich ruby red, with a delicious fragrance.

Flower of Fairfield. A continuous blooming Crimson Rambler; flowers appearing in immense clusters.

Grossherzogen Alexandra (H. T.) A new yellow rose of great promise for the garden. Highly prized from a wide range of latitude. Do not fail to try it.

Harry Kirk (H. T.) Magnificent new Irish rose. Color is deep sulphur-yellow, clear and unclouded. Considered one of the best and finest yellow Tea roses ever introduced.

Indiana (H. T.) A very free bloomer, making it a splendid bedder. Fine form. Color, warm watermelon-red. We believe this rose has a future.

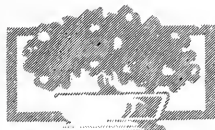
J. B. Clark (H. P.) A gold-medal rose that has created a sensation in England. Deep scarlet, shaded blackish velvety-crimson. Very large, often seven inches in diameter and five inches deep.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. A gold-medal Rose of a clear, imperial pink hue, and perfect formation, with a delightful fragrance. The massive round blooms are produced with the greatest freedom, on stiff and erect stems. One of the strongest in the Tea Rose class.

Lady Ashton. This is a garden rose much prized in England for its fine form and free growth. It has a large bloom of deep rose, shaded to silvery pink, with a touch of yellow at the base of the petals.



MADAM JULES GROLEZ.



Lady Gay. A late flowering Tea Rose, similar to Dorothy Perkins, except that the blooms are larger and a deeper rich rose color.

Lady Hillingdon. This is the yellow rose for the coming years. It is forced quickly, and is one of the freest bloomers in the Tea section. The foliage is beautiful, and the slender, graceful yellow buds are held upright on long, willowy stems. The deep, rich yellow does not fade, as in other roses, but grows darker with development. This rose can be grown by everyone.

Lady Ursula (H. T.) A grand grower, producing its round, full blooms in wonderful profusion. Color, a most beautiful shade of flesh-pink; petals, large and circular, and of great substance. Flowers, produced on every shoot, are very large and of perfect form, with high center, from which the petals gracefully reflex. Delicately perfumed. Keep your eye on this lady because she's going to crowd somebody out of line.

Lyon Rose (H. T.) Perpetual-flowering and fragrant. Beautiful, long buds; flowers large, full and splendidly formed, with broad petals. Shrimp-pink, coral-red, salmon and chrome, in lovely tints and delightful combination. A grand variety, large and vigorous, producing heavy canes. Eagerly sought for bedding purposes.

Madame Jenny Guillemot (H. T.) A valuable introduction from Europe. A fine, upright grower, of branching habit; foliage distinct, bright, clean, and free from disease. A prolific bloomer. Buds long and pointed. Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings. Blooms large, with immense petals of splendid substance and texture. Magnificent stems. Exquisitely beautiful.

Madame Jules Grolez (The Red Kaiserin) (H. T.) This is one of the very highest class roses we offer; a rose of unquestionable merit, *The Red Kaiserin*, so called from its resemblance in growth, style and bloom. Color, soft, pure red. Splendid flowers blooming all summer on long, strong stems. A lovely bedding rose.

Madame P. Euler (H. T.) A first-prize, gold-medal rose. Vermilion silvery-pink. Very large, very full, and possessing great lasting properties. Of perfect form. Fragrant.

Mme. Melanie Soupert (H. T.) Flowers very large, almost full and globular. Immense cupped petals. Borne on strong, rigid canes. Color, golden-yellow suffused with bright pink. Very beautiful.



MRS. A. R. WADDELL.

Madame Second Weber (H. T.) One of the grandest novelties of recent years; a wonderful rose that calls forth ever-increasing praise. Rosy-salmon or flesh-pink in color. Of the general type and color of *My Maryland*. Bud long and pointed, opening into an enormous bloom, deepening its color until fully expanded, when it is as impressive as an *American Beauty*. The texture of the rose is very thick and heavy, and the form of the petals peculiarly beautiful. A magnificent garden rose which has been awarded two gold medals. A fine, strong grower.

Magnafrano (H. T.) Rapidly increasing in popularity because of its splendid, crimson-scarlet color and magnificent buds. Raised by crossing the well-known and valuable *Magna Charta* and *Safrano*, it combines the hardiness and vigor of the former with the free-blooming habit and delightful fragrance of the Tea Roses. The extra-large, full flowers are more double than *Magna Charta*, and very regular. Strong, bushy habit, with foliage like *General Jacqueminot*, and fairly entitled to be called *Everblooming Jack Rose*. One of the healthiest varieties.

Marie de LaSalle. This is a second Teplitz as regards free growth, flowering constantly. The long, elegant buds open into lovely blooms of fine form. The large petals are of a bright cerise. Almost thornless.

Mayflower. A charming novelty in the Tea Rose, producing lengthy, wiry stems and choice foliage. The long, slender, pointed buds open into a creamy white bloom, delicately edged with a lavender pink. Vigorous grower.

Mme. Constant Soupert. A large, perfectly formed tea rose, valued very highly by the industry. The enormous rounded buds are of deep, brassy yellow, shaded and edged in rose.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (H. T.) A strong, rampant grower, with foliage that is ornamental in itself. Buds long, pointed, and of the deepest apricot color. Open flowers, large and semi-double, with delicate apricot fragrance and wonderful keeping qualities. One of the showiest roses extant, and when once it is known, it is certain to become exceedingly popular for decorative purposes in the garden, and will be planted in great numbers. A constant bloomer.

Mrs. Herbert Taylor. A very distinct and charming variety of shell-pink rose, with ivory-white edges. Has perfect formation and finish, with a very vigorous growth.



MADAME SECOND WEBER.



MADAME P. EULER.

NEW ROSES—Continued.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H. T.) Creamy-white with rose center; bud long and pointed. Flowers very large, full and of splendid form. Its freedom of bloom is most remarkable, beginning on small plants and continuing without interruption. A vigorous grower and a grand garden rose, with a fine record in Europe and America.

Molly Sharman Crawford (T.) We predict a great future for this splendid, snow-white rose, one of the most freely branching and rapidly growing in the whole rose family. The pure white blooms are of magnificent size, full, and of perfect form, with high pointed center. Delightfully scented and of durable texture. Flowers profusely and continuously. In all probability it will take first place as a white bedding rose. Medium-sized foliage, dark and heavy, with good, stiff, wiry stems.

My Maryland (H. T.) An American rose that has suddenly sprung into popular favor, making a record in both Europe and America. The freest rose in growth and bloom that we know. Color, glowing, intense pink, a surpassingly pleasing shade. The superb flowers are large, full, double, and perfectly formed. Particularly valuable for winter forcing. A splendid bedder, easily managed. A really great rose, heavily and delightfully perfumed, and with large and abundant foliage. Its brilliant, lively shade of pink and beauty of form is without a superior, and all summer through its large, perfectly double, magnificent flowers, rich in fragrance, are borne on long, stiff stems, growing from a sturdy, one shaped bush, which in itself, is a distinct ornament to the garden.

Olivia (H. T.) The ideal bedding rose; has always kept just a little ahead of other splendid varieties which have come near the mark, but *Olivia* will certainly crowd the bunch, coming under the wire first. The color is a deep, rosy-red, resembling *Helen Gould* in form and color. Very strong and free-growing; in habit similar to *General McArthur*.

Pharisaer. Another great rose, which is not very well known in America. English exhibitions are never complete without the *Pharisaer*, however. It's large, full blooms of rosy-white and shaded salmon are exquisite. Very free bloomer.

President Taft (H. T.) There have been two roses sent out under this name, a red variety from Europe without merit, and the one we here describe. This rose was raised in Cincinnati, the home of President Taft, and while some of you may not admire the President himself, you will all gaze with delight on the rose given his name. It is a most remarkable rose, of a shining, intense, deep pink color possessed by no other rose. A fine grower, free bloomer, fragrant, and of good size and form. Talk all you wish about the *President Taft Rose*, and then you will not say enough.

Ramona. This is the rose for pergolas, fences, etc.—the New Climbing Red Cherokee, which is identical, except in color, to the Pink Cherokee. The shining foliage holds its beauty the year round. A vigorous grower.

Rosa Lævigata. (Var. Anemone) (Amoena). PINK CHEROKEE. (Cl.) This wonderfully beautiful rose is a form of the popular *White Cherokee*, and has all its desirable qualities, including the shining foliage, beautiful all the year, and its rampant growth. The blossoms resemble the white variety, except that the color is a glowing pink with golden-yellow center, similar to huge apple blossoms, producing a charming effect among the dark green foliage. The deliciously fragrant pink flowers are, if anything, larger than the *White Cherokee*, and are borne more freely, presenting a delightful display in the spring and fall. Gracefully attractive for pergolas, arbors, terraces, etc. This exquisite climbing rose, vigorous and mildew-proof, will be a gratifying addition to any garden.

Sunburst. A rose true to name, which is creating a great sensation. In the American Beauty and Killarney Class as regards value and grandeur, because its long, pointed buds can be cut tight for market. Much in demand for cut flowers on account of the long stems. The color is orange-copper; or, a blended golden orange and golden yellow, shaded lighter at the edge of the petals. A fine forcer.

Veilchenblau. VIOLET-BLUE. THE BLUE RAMBLER ROSE. The most wonderful rose of the century, for the reason that it marks a decided advance in the color of the rose, hitherto only dreamed of. At a distance of fifty or a hundred feet a bush of the *Blue Rose* in bloom will startle you. The semi-double flowers are borne in immense trusses, ranging from twenty to a hundred in a cluster, opening pink, but quickly changing to violet-blue, or, as some describe it, a steel-blue; very distinct and exquisitely beautiful. The flowers are larger than *Crimson Rambler*, of which the *Blue Rose* is a seedling. The plant is wonderfully strong and beautiful in growth and free from attacks of insects. The foliage is large, the leaves long and slender, with high gloss; an exceedingly handsome shade of green. The new, unique and wonderful *Blue Rose* has jumped into greater popularity than any Rose introduced in late years, and the demand for it last year was so great that it was almost impossible to meet it. But we did so and have propagated a magnificent stock for this season. It is one of the most rampant growers we have ever seen, covering a large porch in a single season. Our stock is all propagated from plants sent out by the introducer in Germany, and is guaranteed true to name.

William Shean (H. T.) A fine grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of purest Killarney pink; full, free and a perpetual bloomer. Immense size, perfect form and substance. A glorious, gold-medal rose.



MRS. JOHN LAING. (See page 7)

Everblooming Climbing Roses

Chromatella. CLOTH OF GOLD. (N.) A most lovely, clear golden-yellow climbing rose; very full and double; beautifully formed buds and flowers; very fragrant. A magnificent variety, similar to *Maréchal Niel*.

Cl. Belle Siebrecht (H. T.) A most lovely, clear shell-pink; an exact counterpart of *Belle Siebrecht* except in its climbing habit. Beautiful in bud and flower. Blooms of good size and reasonably full; fragrant; exquisite.

Cl. Bride. RUTH VESTAL. (T.) A bud variation from *Bride*, and identical in all ways except in its vigorous climbing habit. If you have never seen the *Bride Rose* growing at its best in the open ground you cannot conceive of the beauty of the large, bold, handsome flowers of this pure, white rose. It has been termed the "Queen of White Roses." *Climbing Bride* is one of the most rapidly growing and most vigorous climbing roses, exceedingly healthy, and possessing every attribute that a perfect rose should have. It blooms continuously throughout the season, the first and every year. Buds exquisite and very fragrant. Flowers magnificently formed, extra large, deep and double. Wherever *Maréchal Niel* is grown this variety will undoubtedly equal it.

Climbing Devoniensis (T.) A grand rose, very sweet and fragrant. Often called the "Magnolia Rose." Blooms of large size, perfectly formed, and of the most beautiful texture; color, white, delicately flushed with blush. A sport from *Devoniensis*, from which it differs only in climbing habit of growth.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. MRS. ROBERT PEARY. (H. T.) The counterpart of *Kaiserin*, except that it is a climber. The original plant of *Climbing Kaiserin* was sold in a four-inch pot for \$500.00. The beautiful buds and flowers are the same as of *Kaiserin*, and in addition it has a remarkably strong climbing habit, sending up shoots ten to twelve feet high. This quick-growing, pure white rose will yield exquisite blooms the first year and throughout the season. A grand, hardy rose, with the fragrance of cherry blossoms, the flowers produced in greater abundance than with many of the Teas, and remaining in perfect condition a greater length of time. Unexcelled.

Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout (H. T.) A rampant climber. In flower identical with *Mme. Caroline Testout*. Beautiful, glowing pink; very large and highly fragrant. The color does not fade. A plant of this variety in full bloom is one of the most pleasing sights in the way of a climbing rose.

Climbing Mlle. Cécile Brünner. One of the most charming and popular of the Polyantha Roses. Extremely vigorous, and one of the strongest climbers in the rose family. The blooms, rosy-pink, with creamy-white, have the same exquisite shape as *Mlle. Cécile Brünner*, and are identical in color, but are more freely produced, and in larger trusses. A hardy rose of unusual merit, suitable for all sections.

Climbing Bridesmaid. An everblooming climbing tea rose, with flowers identical to those of its parent Bridesmaid. Blooms are a very clear pink color.



MY MARYLAND.

Climbing Meteor (H. T.) A superb, ever-blooming, climbing rose. A sport from *Meteor*, famous for its magnificent flowers. Of robust climbing habit, attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet in a single season; perfectly hardy; foliage strong, healthy and luxuriant. A free, persistent bloomer, with exquisite buds; flowers large, beautifully shaped, and of a rich, velvety red similar to *Jacqueminot*. A fine rose for summer, as it will make a large growth, thrives in the sunshine, and is loaded with its glorious blossoms all the time.

Cl. Papa Gontier (T.) A strong grower, with foliage and flowers identical with the well-known bush variety of the same name. Few climbers are equal to this lovely, rich red rose. Elegant, pointed buds. Good, clean foliage, free from mildew. Succeeds well in any exposure desired, or in partial shade. A beauty.

Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.) Same as the grand, old *Perle des Jardins*, and equally good in every way, bud of vigorous, climbing habit. A grand, deep golden-yellow rose, ranking with the very best.

Climbing Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.) A superb climbing rose, a sport from the famous *Souvenir de Wootton*, and identical with it, except that it is a strong, rampant climber, producing in wonderful profusion its superbly formed deep crimson flowers, of the largest size, with thick, leathery petals, and deliciously scented; double; beautiful both in bud and bloom. A healthy, clean grower, producing shoots of from ten to fifteen feet in a season, completely covered with bloom. A valuable acquisition to the list of red climbers.

Elie Beauvillain. A beautiful salmon-fawn.

Gainsborough (H. T.) The delicate coloring of this rose is difficult to describe, being delicately tinted fawn, almost white, and lustrous as satin. When in full bloom it resembles a large, fine, white, fluffy pony, but with an entire absence of stiffness, often measuring eight to nine inches in diameter. An enthusiastic admirer described it as a rose reminding him of a beautiful girl wearing a light-colored Gainsborough hat, ornamented with white ostrich plumes, hence the suggestion of its name. This vigorous, free-blooming climber is a sport from *Viscountess Folkestone*. The richly fragrant flower is very full, of fine form and prime substance.

Hiawatha. This is a beautiful, single, climbing rose. The color is deep crimson and white at the base of the petals. The stamens are yellow, making a very beautiful contrast. One of the best roses in its class.

Lamarque (Noisette.) A magnificent climber and a most popular rose. Pure white, in large clusters; beautiful buds; large, full flowers; very double and sweet. A remarkably profuse bloomer.



MLLE. CECILE BRÜNNER.

EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES—Continued.

Madame Alfred Carrière (*H. Noisette*.) One of the strongest and most vigorously growing climbers, with good foliage. Color, white, flushed with rose; full, well formed, very double and deep, and highly fragrant. Very fine in bud. An admirable, light-colored, continuous bloomer.

Mamie. A strong grower, with buds and flowers of the largest and most perfect shape and form. The color is exquisite, a delicate fawn with heart of pink. In a class by itself as one of the most beautiful of light-colored roses.

Pillar of Gold (*Veyrat Hermanos*.) The blooms are double to the center, of the largest size, and come in immense bouquets of from five to ten blossoms on a single branch, presenting throughout the season a perfect sheet of color. The ruby-red hue, suffused with golden-yellow, is a happy combination.

Reine Marie Henriette. One of the finest red climbing roses. Handsome buds; very large, double, brilliant red flowers, finely formed and richly tea-scented, retaining their color far better than the average rose. A strong grower, and constantly in bloom. A fine companion for *Marechal Niel*.

Rève d'Or. A splendid, robust climber, with the finest, healthy foliage. A good plant will soon reach the top of a two-story house and cover space proportionately large the other way. Such a plant in full bloom, with its graceful flowers of orange-yellow or deep saffron, is a charming sight. Petals of superb and delicate texture; flowers moderately full, and always pretty and graceful whether in bud or fully expanded. During the spring and summer months the plants are smothered with blooms. Will grow in almost any soil.

Solfaterre (*Noisette*.) Fine, clear sulphur-yellow; large, full and double. Very sweet. An excellent climbing rose, raised from *Lamarque*. Vigorous.



AMERICAN BEAUTY

Striped Reine Marie Henriette. MME. DRIOUT. Every one is familiar with the glorious red climbing rose, *Reine Marie Henriette*. This striped or variegated form is identical in every way except that the flowers are a bright red, distinctly striped with light pink. A unique and beautiful rose.

William Allen Richardson. An exquisite rose, deep orange-yellow. Flower of good size and very rich. A first-class climber.

Zelia Pradel. Lemon-yellow, changing to creamy-white.

Everblooming Miscellaneous Roses

Agrippina (*China*.) An excellent free bloomer for bedding or pot culture. Color, bright red; fine in bud; double and sweet. A vigorous grower, carries its foliage well and is not affected by the heat. As a hedge rose it cannot be surpassed.

Archduke Charles (*Bourbon*.) Opens red, changing to silvery-pink. Large, full and double. Perfectly hardy, and desirable for the garden. Of vigorous growth and reliable blooming qualities.

Bardou Job (*Hybrid Bourbon*.) One of the most showy roses. The growth is so strong and robust that it is almost a climber; hardy; foliage liberal, large and leathery, and resists disease. Flowers very large, saucer-shaped, semi-double, opening well; deepest, rich velvety-crimson. A suitable companion for *Gloire des Rosomanes*. Extremely showy for decoration.

Empress Eugenie (*Bourbon*.) One of the sweetest of all pink roses.

Gloire des Rosomanes (*Ragged Robin*) (*Bourbon*.) A well-known, wild rose planted considerably on account of its free, brilliant, glowing crimson bloom and strong growing qualities. The large, semi-double flowers, produced in large clusters at the ends of the branches, will appear during the winter season unless checked by frost. Unsurpassed for tall borders or hedges.

Gruss an Teplitz. THE GREETING OF TEPLITZ. CRIMSON HERMOSA. (*Hybrid China*.) As a bedding, border or hedge rose, this dazzling variety has no superior. It is semi-double, and of the brightest hue, scarcely crimson. When in bloom, which is all the time during the growing season, it presents the appearance of a sheet of rich, velvety red, retaining its magnificent coloring even during the hottest summer months. This hardy rose, adapted to any section of the country, is a handsome, clean grower, the beautiful foliage being a bronzy plum color; canes strong and upright. The fragrant flowers are semi-double, and of splendid substance. A queen among scarlet bedders.

Lucullus (*China*.) Beautiful, dark crimson-maroon.

Queen's Scarlet (*China*.) A splendid variety where a hardy, constantly blooming, fiery-red rose is desired. Beautiful in bud; free-flowering for the entire year. Flowers of medium size, full and fragrant, the coloring remaining firm. A good, strong, thrifty bedder, producing a mass of red equal to a bed of geraniums.

Sombreuil (*Bourbon*.) A grand garden rose. In bloom all the time and producing uniformly fine buds and perfect flowers. Color, white, tinged delicate rose. Very vigorous grower.

Everblooming Polyantha and Baby Rambler Bush Roses

Anna Muller (*Pink Baby Rambler*.) The shining, brilliant pink flowers are produced in great profusion, in large clusters, from June until late in the fall. Each individual floret measures two inches in diameter. The petals are twisted, making a charming effect. Valuable in pots. Splendid for dwarf hedges, massing in beds, or for single specimens. Hardy and of free growth. Grows about 15 inches high.

Catherine Zeimet (*White Baby Rambler*.) This is the famed white-flowering *Baby Rambler*. Certainly a sight worth seeing when in full bloom. Pure white, small, double flowers in abundance, with the true rose perfume in an unusual degree. This novel rose has the characteristics of the other *Baby Ramblers*, differing only in the color of its flowers. Grows to a height of about twenty inches; free, compact growth; foliage of fresh, clean appearance. A little beauty.

George Pernet. Bright rose, with touches of yellow. An abundant bloomer.

Mlle. Cécile Brünner. A dainty, little gem; rosy-pink on a rich, creamy-white ground; borne in large, open clusters. Very satisfactory for bedding. An exquisite little rose, and a great bloomer. Very fragrant.

Mme. N. Levvasseur (*Baby Rambler*.) An everblooming dwarf form of *Crimson Rambler*, producing amazing quantities of large panicles of brightest crimson flowers, pretty, full and double. The compact bush grows to a height of about eighteen inches, never mildews, and the foliage is always a bright, glossy green color. The plant is literally covered with clusters of beautiful flowers from spring to fall. Invaluable either for pots or for outside bedding. A most wonderful rose.

Perle d'Or. Coppery-gold, changing to fawn. Very dwarf, branching habit, blooming in clusters of twenty to thirty flowers.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

American Beauty. The world-famous rose. Rich, rosy-crimson, exquisitely shaded. Magnificent buds. Flowers extra large and deep petaled; of beautiful form and very double. This hardy rose has the everblooming qualities of the Tea Roses, with the delicious odor of the *La France*. The great American forcer and bedder, each shoot producing a bud. A universal favorite.

Anne de Diesbach. Seed parent of that glorious variety, *Paul Neyron*, which should be conclusive evidence of its good qualities. The color is a bright, deep, clear pink. Long, pointed buds, and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full and double and delightfully fragrant. A vigorous grower and fine bloomer; one of the hardiest of the well known and desirable roses.

Baron de Bonstetten. Large, very full and double flowers of rich, dark, velvety red. Deliciously perfumed and a vigorous grower.

Black Prince. Splendid, dark crimson flowers, very globular and good. A strong grower, a good spring and fall bloomer, and a general favorite.

Boule de Neige (*Ball of Snow*). Pure white, flushed rose; small and very full; of fine form. Free bloomer. In clusters. Best in autumn.

Captain Christy. A lovely rose blooming almost the entire season. A large, full, finely-formed flower of an exquisite, peach-blow pink; large, double buds. Strong grower and grand foliage; almost thornless canes. Valuable for all sections.

Captain Hayward. This rose is of as high rank as *Frau Karl Druschki*; indeed, many call it the "Red Druschki." Of the largest size. Color, deep, glowing crimson; very bright and rich. One of the choicest of its class.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. A remarkably strong grower and free bloomer. Flowers large, cup-shaped, well filled and perfectly double, with the penetrating fragrance of the old June roses. Color, deep, bright, vivid, intense pink. This hardy rose, with blooms of the largest size and perfectly formed, is one of the most desirable ever introduced by any one.

Duc de Rohan. One of the very finest Hybrids we have. Bright red in color, and of the largest size. Well formed.

Eugene Furst. In this rose we have a distinct and valuable addition to our garden roses. It is large, full and of fine form. Color, deep red, shaded crimson. A profuse bloomer, and a charming, superb rose.

Frau Karl Druschki. The "White American Beauty" or "The White Snow Queen." The white rose par excellence. Strong, upright grower, producing its paper white flowers in the greatest profusion. A handsome plant, with fine, heavy foliage. The flowers are very large and full, of exquisite substance and texture, perfect in form, with large, shell-shaped petals, and very fragrant. Beautiful in bud. This hardy rose, of recent introduction from England, is a valuable addition to the Hybrid class on account of its splendid blooming qualities, producing beautiful flowers when other sorts are idle.

General Jacqueminot. A magnificent bright red variety; rich, soft and velvety; large and effective, with lasting and delightful fragrance. One of the very best growers and easiest of cultivation, never failing to produce a fine crop of showy flowers. Always in demand, and will grow anywhere.

Giant of Battles. A fine, rich, red rose, very large, double, full and sweet. A hardy favorite, recommended for general planting.

Gloire Lyonnaise. A grand, creamy-white rose; full and fragrant, on long, stiff, heavy shoots. The pointed buds and massive flowers have the beauty of tea roses. Distinct, pleasing, and absolutely hardy.

John Hopper. Large, bright rose-colored flowers; finely shaped; very regular, double and full, with exquisite perfume. A standard early rose.

Jubilee. A grand addition to the list of rich, red Hybrid Perpetuals, pure crimson in its deepest tones. Long buds, supported by stout, long flower-stems. One of the best bloomers, luxurious in growth, and clean, compact and short-jointed. A hardy, garden rose; valuable for cut flowers; large, velvety, superb.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark velvety-maroon; very large, full, deliciously perfumed, and of fine, globular form. Very free blooming. Large foliage; fewer thorns than most other dark roses. Coloring exceptionally fine.

Madame Charles Wood. Begins to bloom almost as soon as planted, and continues all through the season. A brilliant cherry-red; flowers extra large, double, full and quite fragrant. Showy and handsome. Unsurpassed in forming a rose hedge.

Magna Charta. A fine, old standby, of a deep rose color; large, full, fragrant and very double; of fine form and substance. A vigorous, upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The light green foliage and wood are highly ornamental when planted with other varieties. A favorite.

Margaret Dickson. A magnificent rose, white, with pale flesh; extra large flower, of splendid form and substance, with waxy, shell-like petals; fragrant and pleasing. A vigorous and free-flowering variety, with handsome, large, dark green foliage.

Marshall P. Wilder. Deep, rich, glowing red; very fragrant; flowers large, full, globular, and freely produced. Without hesitation we recommend this rose of good substance, good growth and fine foliage.

Mrs. John Laing. A splendid, free-flowering, sweetly fragrant rose, of beautiful form. Color, clear, bright, shining, silvery pink, exquisitely shaded. Immense flowers, full and double, borne in great profusion on long, stiff canes. Undoubtedly one of the best bedding varieties yet introduced; also a good forcer. Finds a place in nearly all choice collections.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy-pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh; large, full and highly fragrant. Upright of growth; pretty, light green foliage, and blooms more than most of the roses of this class. A gold-medal rose.

Paul Neyron. The largest of all roses; very full and double. A handsome, upright grower, with an immense, deep, shining, rose-colored flower on every long, stiff stem, similar to *American Beauty*. Somewhat fragrant. Free-blooming. Very fine and showy.

Prince Camille de Rohan (*or La Rosière*). One of the deepest crimson roses, velvety, large and full. With its rich coloring, fine substance and fragrance, no rose in this collection attracts more favorable comment. A fine, symmetrical grower and prolific bloomer. Thrives in all sections.

Roger Lambelin. A freak rose that is a decided curiosity among the popular varieties. Color, glowing crimson, the edges of the petals, which are irregular like those of a double petunia, being distinctly marked with a white margin, which forms a unique and pleasing contrast. With its delightful fragrance, vigorous growth, and unusually large and handsome foliage, this rose is deservedly a favorite.

Ulrich Brünner. One of the most superb hardy roses; a sport from *Paul Neyron*. Rich, glowing, scarlet-crimson flowers, immense, bold, full and globular; of exquisite form and substance; borne on very long and stiff stems. The buds are perfect in outline and color, the petals are shell-shaped, and the fragrance is fine. Very handsome growth, foliage, wood, etc.; upright, free from disease, and practically free from thorns. One of the most abundant bloomers. Superior to *American Beauty* as a garden rose. Splendid in early and late fall.

Vick's Caprice. Flowers large, slightly cup-shaped, with thick petals; buds and flowers perfect in form. Color, bright rose, distinctly striped with a lighter shade, the buds showing the markings to great advantage. This lovely rose is excellent for cutting.



ULRICH BRÜNNER.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Alice Roosevelt. Beautiful opaque salmon-pink, the outside of the petals flushed with rose; very large and full. Of vigorous growth; flowers produced freely; very handsome.

Antoine Rivoire. A new rose of much merit and value for garden culture; a handsome, clean and vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Creamy-white, with delicate pink tinge. Flowers of extra large size, delicately molded, and opening in the most charming manner, the petals reflexing not unlike a camellia blossom.

Augustine Guinoiseau (*White La France*). This beautiful variety, with flowers of fawn-white, is a great favorite on account of its wonderful freedom of bloom, fragrance and large flowers. A vigorous grower. It closely resembles *La France* in every respect save color. Excellent for planting in cemeteries. A very fine rose.

Aurora. One of the grandest of all Hybrid Tea Roses. Color clear, bright pink, full and double to the center. The most fragrant of all roses. Free blooming and of vigorous growth. We think this is as fine a garden rose as we catalog. A gem of the first water.

Bessie Brown. A fragrant rose of surpassing beauty. One of the largest and fullest, flowering abundantly all summer. Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged pink. Beautiful in bud or open flower, with its shell-shaped and well rounded petals. An erect and vigorous grower, with good foliage.

Betty. A superb variety, with blooms of the most exquisite coloring imaginable, odd coppery-yellow of lovely tint, overspread with golden rose. The growth is strong and vigorous and well furnished with thick, leathery foliage. Buds long and pointed. Never out of bloom from early June until cut off by frost. A large, fairly full rose, of the type of "Killarney," of glorious form, and delicately perfumed. Unique.

Celia. Color, pure, satiny carnation-pink, deepening toward the center; petals reflexing. A very vigorous grower, producing quantities of fine flowers in the autumn.

Cherry Ripe. An extraordinarily free-flowering Hybrid Tea; branching in habit, vigorous and hardy, and as free as a Tea Rose. The flowers are of medium size, well formed, globular, light rosy-crimson; as fragrant as the Hybrid Perpetuals, which it much resembles in form. Every shoot produces a bloom. One of the most promising roses of the year. Should be tried by all.

Clara Watson. Free in growth and profuse in blooming qualities. Throws strong canes clothed with heavy foliage. Indispensable where quantities of high-class cut flowers are required, the buds being of elegant form. Always scarce and in great demand. Color, a salmon-pink, blended with bluish pink on the outer edge of the petals, making it a very artistic and distinct flower. A splendid, richly fragrant rose.

Col. R. S. Williamson. Satiny white with deep blush center. Blooms very large, full, of perfect form, with high, pointed center. Very free and of great substance. Canes rigid and freely produced. A first rate rose for any purpose.

Countess of Derby. Center, salmon, shading into delicate peach; large, full, free and vigorous in growth; bud sharply pointed in the center; stems stiff and upright. Delightfully fragrant.

Countess of Gosford. This is a very fine, free flowering rose. The color is salmon-pink, shading to rose and pink, suffused with saffron-yellow at the base of the petals.

Dean Hole. Flowers large, and of fine form. Color, an intense salmon-pink, with bud of extraordinary length opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance. An English gold-medal rose that is bound to rank with the very best. A fine grower.

Dr. Campbell Hall. Coral-rose, suffused with white; base of petals yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Very free. A charming rose.

Duchess of Albany. Quite commonly called "Red la France." This is a superb rose, resembles *La France*, but the bud is more perfect in contour, and the color is a lovely shade of deep rose. Very large and double, and of the richest fragrance. It is a continuous and free bloomer, producing a great abundance of the most lovely buds and flowers month after month, apparently needing little or no rest.

Etoile de France (*Star of France*). The gold-medal rose of France, and claimed by the raiser, J. Pernet Ducher, of Lyons, France, to be the finest rose he has ever sent out. We believe with him that it has no superior. The flowers are very large and borne on good, long, stiff stems. The color is exquisite, a lovely shade of clear, velvety crimson. Delightfully fragrant and keeps well. It has caused quite a sensation in England. Do not overlook this variety, as it is altogether a grand rose. A good, clean grower; upright in habit; foliage good, and handsome, dark green in color. The blooms are produced continually and the color does not fade. A most popular rich red rose for garden culture, and troubled with few thorns.

Florence Pemberton. This fine rose is creamy white suffused with pink. The bloom is full, large, and perfect in form, with a very high, pointed center. It is a favorite hybrid tea rose.

General McArthur. One of the most magnificent roses of recent introduction. Of remarkably strong growth, upright and symmetrical, foliage clean and pretty; blooms borne on long, substantial stems. Persists in blooming at all times, with good flowers at all seasons. This rose is making a splendid record in all parts of the country, as well as abroad. Color, brilliant scarlet; a very bright-colored rose, of good size and double; a rich shade which does not fade, but the color is retained until the flowers drop their petals. Deliciously fragrant. Has all the magnificence of form and habit of the best Hybrid Perpetuals. No fault can be found with either the bud or open flower.

Helen Gould. A remarkably fine rose of German origin; a cross between *Kaiserin* and *Testout*, and possessing many of the good qualities of both. Color, an attractive rosy-crimson. Buds exquisitely formed, long and pointed. Blooms large, full and perfectly double, growing erect, in marvelous profusion, on long, stiff stems. It is a strong, symmetrical grower, absolutely free from disease, young plants blooming continuously throughout the year. An ideal rose for general planting and winter blooming.

His Majesty. The Crimson Frau Karl Druschki. This beautiful gold medal rose has a dark deep crimson color. It is shaded toward the edges with deep vermilion-crimson. The flowers are of large size having wonderful depth of petal, with high pointed center. This is one of the sweetest scented roses we grow.

Instituteur Sirday. Deep golden-yellow. A bush in full bloom resembles a huge bouquet. Very large and full, of fine form. A truly lovely and most charming rose. A rose sure to be appreciated.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (*H. T.*) A royal ivory-white, ever-blooming rose; elegant, large, pointed buds, opening into enormous, full, double flowers, of grand form and delicious fragrance; petals of thick, leathery substance. The flowers are on strong, stiff stems, with rich, glossy foliage, making it one of the finest roses for corsage wear or any other use to which cut flowers can be put. Although the handsome flowers open wide and full, the petals reflexing to the stem, the center is not shown; as it opens, with the beautifully curving petals, the appearance is striking like a perfect bloom of the Camellia. Remarkably hardy and floriferous, continuing in flower from spring until autumn, while the foliage is a marked contrast to some of the best Tea sorts, being large, profuse and healthy. Although grown extensively under glass, it is essentially a garden rose "for the people." There is nothing finer than this glorious rose.

Killarney. Handsome in bud; graceful and unique when in full bloom. A fine Irish rose; a genuine ever-bloomer, and a vigorous, upright grower, with beautiful, bronzed-green foliage. Immense, long, pointed buds, and massive flowers on big heavy shoots. Petals frequently two and a half inches deep. The color is deep, brilliant and sparkling shell-pink, of the most exquisite shade. *Killarney*, the Queen of Irish roses, is unusually hardy, and without protection has stood severe winters as far north as Boston.

Lady Battersea. Very popular in the English gardens, its novelty and charm lying in its unusual coloring and its long and graceful buds, full, pointed, and of excellent form. A beautiful cherry-crimson permeated with an orange shade, becoming much darker in the fall and winter. One of the prettiest growers, upright and clean. Excellent foliage: long, stiff stems. This is a strikingly beautiful rose; in color, brilliant, and with handsome foliage.

La France. A superb, standard variety. Produced in 1867, raised from the seed of a tea rose. Never surpassed in color, which is



DR. CAMPBELL HALL.



HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued.

a delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink. It has a satiny sheen all over its petals. The flower is very large and full; of fine, globular form. A most constant bloomer. Highly fragrant and hardy.

La Galissiere. Bright buds of deep, shining pink, very large and full. A double rose of exquisite form and blooming continuously. We highly recommend this magnificent, vigorous rose.

Liberty. Glorious, deep, rich crimson-scarlet. A rose of pure, faultless coloring. Thrives under ordinary conditions. A leader.

Madame Abel Chatenay. A rare and very beautiful rose of novel and distinct color; a beautiful, creamy-rose color, shaded with rose-vermilion and tinged with salmon, the base of petals being highly colored. The flowers are borne on long stems, and are wonderfully beautiful—full, deep and double; very fragrant and last a long time after being cut. A favorite with cut-flower buyers. This rose is being extensively grown under glass, and on account of its fine growing qualities, hardness and freedom of bloom, it makes a valuable garden sort.

Madame Caroline Testout. This clear pink rose is in great demand, is always scarce, and always will be rare. Flowers large, double and very sweet, resembling La France. Very sturdy habit. Free flowering. One of the very best roses. It is the rose par excellence in Oregon and all along the Pacific Coast.

Madame Pernet Ducher (The Yellow La France). Color, bright canary-yellow. Semi-double flowers abundantly produced; exquisite buds. A vigorous and splendid bush for the garden.

Madame Schwallier. Has the strong, firm growth of the Hybrid Perpetuals, with the same form and finish of flowers, being especially beautiful when full blown. It is very free in bloom, and has the fragrance of the old June roses. Bright, rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petals; finely edged violet-carmine, with blooms apt to come in large clusters, which are excellent for cutting.

Mlle. Hélène Gambier. A charming new rose of French origin, and a continuous and free bloomer; a free grower, making a shapely, compact bush; flowers of good size, of splendid substance, and lasting; color, orange-yellow, changing to coppery-yellow; very double and sweet. A reliable variety.

Mademoiselle Simone Beaumez. Strong grower, with long wiry stems; very large flowers of splendid form and shining texture. The outer petals are beautifully reflexed. Color, rosy-white, with center of creamy-yellow, tinted salmon.

Miss Kate Moulton. Soft shell-pink, with reverse of petals deeper. Very ample foliage, with good, long stems. A fine garden rose as well as a splendid forcer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. This rose, recently introduced from France, is rapidly coming to the front as a forcing rose, and as a rose for the home garden. The plant itself is very distinct, and if it never bore a flower would be an object of beauty with its close set leaves which are long, slender and pointed, and very dark and glossy. Every shoot produces a flower. The buds are coppery-orange in color; golden-orange when bursting; and pinkish-fawn when fully open. During the season, and on the same plant will be found all the colors from creamy-yellow to deep golden and coppery. Rose lovers are delighted with it.

Mrs. David Jardine. Valuable for forcing under glass; also one of the very best garden bush varieties. The blooms are large, of perfect form, and produced on every shoot; highly perfumed. Bright silvery-pink, shading in the outer petals to salmon-pink. A magnificent rose, unquestionably one of the finest for general purposes.

Mrs. Potter Palmer. A splendid new rose of a beautiful shade of brilliant pink. A fine garden variety, blooming freely.

Mrs. Robert Garrett. A beautiful, large rose of exquisite shape, finish and blending of colors. A cross between *Sombreuil* and *Madame Caroline Testout*; in growth it is quite similar to the latter sort. Beautiful shell-pink; large, expanded flower. Its fragrance is very sweet. The buds are long and pointed in shape and open beautifully into full, rounded flowers, borne on strong stems, clothed with clean, heavy foliage. The size, brilliant color, free growing and continuous blooming qualities of this rose make it one to be desired by everybody. A gem.

Perle Von Godesberg (The Yellow Kaiserin). Identical, except in color, with *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*, the peer of any rose. *Perle Von Godesberg* is pure white with a yellow center. Exquisitely beautiful.

Pierre Guillot. A wonderfully free bloomer, with large, handsome buds and flowers of the richest, deepest red; very double; sweetly scented. Remarkable for the dazzling color of the flowers.

Queen Beatrice. A strong and healthy grower and very free-flowering. One of the very finest of bright pink roses, very much the shade of *Mrs. Robert Garrett*. Buds and flowers are very fine. Delicately fragrant and a splendid keeper, it is ideal for cut-flower purposes.

Rhea Reid. A new red forcing rose of great excellence. Flower large and double; very free blooming and exquisitely fragrant; rich, dark, velvety-red. The flowers are produced singly on long, stiff stems, and the rich color remains fast. The finest of red roses for outdoors. Hardy in Massachusetts, stands the heat of the South, and is in demand wherever it



GENERAL MCARTHUR.

has been tried. A heavy-caned, rapid grower, with splendid foliage; a fine, upright bush.

Richmond. An American production which has become very popular as a forcing rose. Wonderfully free-blooming, its immense, fragrant, pure scarlet flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, making it a rival of *American Beauty*, and even more dazzling in appearance. The rich, glowing scarlet of this valuable forcing rose does not blue with age. Perfectly hardy and affords a continuous succession of bloom all summer. The *Richmond* is in demand for cut flowers, and is worthy of a place in every garden. Foliage large, and deep green.

Rosemary. A beautiful rose of shining, silvery pink, very large and very double. Flowers freely produced. A sturdy grower, with stiff stems and large foliage. Recommended for bedding. Up to date and entirely distinct from any other variety.

Rosomane Graveaux. Another Hybrid Tea of English origin, and proving itself a good garden rose. A prime grower; flowers are borne on long, strong, stiff stems; very large, full and fragrant; free-flowering and very pretty in bud. Color, white, flushed with silvery-pink, rosy-flesh; good shape.

Souvenir du Pres. Carnot. All prominent rose growers concede this to be strictly the grandest rose of its color produced within the last ten years. It is superbly lovely in every way, and no description or illustration can do it justice on account of its delicacy of texture and coloring, as well as its perfect form. Succeeds admirably as a garden rose, is hardy, and does well at all seasons of the year; a continuous and free bloomer; thrifty, upright and symmetrical in growth; flowers of good size; buds most exquisitely formed and moulded; full and compact, opening into a most beautiful rose. The color is a delicate fawn, deeper in the center; while the petals are of good substance, the texture is as fine and delicate as anything we have ever seen in a rose. Flowers produced on splendid stems. Fragrant. Profitable summer cut-flower variety. A most valuable rose.

Souvenir de Wootton. Produced by the famous rose grower, Mr. John Cook, from seed of *Bon Silène*, fertilized with *Louis Van Houtte*. A splendid grower and free from disease. The flower is large and full, frequently six inches

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued.

in diameter, regular in shape, with thick, leathery petals, and delicious tea scent; free bloomer. Color, velvety-red, equal to *Jacquemint*. A brilliant rose, and becoming more popular wherever known; double; good in bud, half open or fully expanded.

Viscountess Folkestone. There is no rose of any class that surpasses this superb variety; one of the best all-round garden sorts, being a prime grower, well-shaped and producing bounteous bloom at all times. Its lovely, large flowers appeal to every one, with their satiny luster; highly double, heavy petals, fine in bud; fragrant. A wonderful rose. Color, white, suffused with fawn.

Wellesley. A seedling from *Liberty* crossed with *Bridesmaid*. Originated at Natick, Mass. This rose has come to stay with us in all sections where good roses can be grown out of doors. We place it among our best Hybrid Teas. Of good growth, upright; clean; flowers borne on good stems; a free bloomer. Flowers large, of great substance, and buds beautifully formed, opening to a grand, full rose, of a beautiful shade of pink, the outside of the petals being very bright in color, with silvery reverse. Foliage good. Fine in the field. *Wellesley* has been awarded some of the best prizes at the rose shows all over the country.

White Killarney. This is the greatest forcing rose of any color or class. Bunches of it during the winter give the appearance of a bank of snow. It is pure white in color, long in bud, of fine form. Style of growth identical with its parent *Killarney*, but having more petals; flowers borne on long, stiff stems. *White Killarney* is a great garden rose; words cannot describe its imposing grandeur.

Miscellaneous Climbing Roses

Banksia Alba-Plena (*White Banksia*). A well-known, thornless, rapidly growing, climbing rose. Vigorous and valuable for covering arbors, hedges, walls, or trunks of trees. Small, double, pure white flowers, with the fragrance of the violet, borne in great profusion in early spring. As the clusters of flowers are produced on the old growth they should be pruned very little. Distinct and very showy.

Banksia Lutea-Plena (*Yellow Banksia*). Similar to *White Banksia*. Color of blooms, sulphur-yellow. In the spring this beautiful climber presents a solid mass of bloom.



LA FRANCE.



LADY BATTERSEA.

Crimson Rambler. A superb novelty introduced from Japan, and one of the most ornamental varieties. A remarkably strong and rapid grower, sending out shoots ten to twelve feet long in a single season when well established. Perfectly hardy and thrives in any fertile soil. Wonderfully free-flowering, the lovely crimson blooms produced in long pyramidal panicles of from thirty to forty blossoms, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top, presenting a vivid mass of beauty. The color is simply superb and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. The individual flowers measure about one to one and a half inches in diameter, while the clusters are frequently eight or nine inches long and six or eight inches across. The foliage is bright green and glossy, contrasting beautifully with the crimson flowers. In full bloom during June and July. For verandas, walls, pillars or fences this rose cannot be excelled. Equally desirable for growing as pot plants, or for growing in bush form by pegging down. As many as three hundred blooms have been counted on a single branch.

Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful shell-pink, retaining its color well. Remarkably pretty, pointed buds. The sweet-scented flowers, larger than *Crimson Rambler*, are borne in clusters of 30 or 40, and sometimes even 50 to 60; very double, with beautiful, crinkled petals. A splendid, brilliant bloomer, hardy, vigorous, and free from mildew. A fine, trailing rose, with good foliage. Of

Crimson Rambler type.

Gold of Ophir. This lovely, spring-flowering rose, of bronzed yellow or copper and fawn color, is a general favorite. Flowers nearly single, and produced in clusters in the most wonderful profusion. A distinct climber, of strong, rapid growth, and not subject to disease. Medium-sized flower. A most beautiful pillar rose.

Philadelphia Rambler. Of exquisite form and substance. Large, perfectly double flowers, borne in grand clusters; darker than *Crimson Rambler* and blooms earlier, the blooms retaining their freshness. A strong, fast grower, with very luxuriant foliage; free from mildew. One of the choicest hardy climbing roses.

Pink Rambler. (*Euphrosyne*). A desirable, deep pink, climbing rose. In hardiness, freedom of bloom, form and color of flowers, and vigorous climbing habit, this variety is fully the equal of *Crimson Rambler*.

Rosa Lævigata (*White Cherokee, Double*). A beautiful, hardy rose, bearing double, white flowers. Very fine. The foliage of this rose is very distinct.

Rosa Lævigata (*White Cherokee, Single*). The famous *Cherokee Rose*, distinct and beautiful. A most vigorous and clean grower; entirely free from disease. Splendid for covering verandas, arbors, etc., also for hedges. Foliage rich, dark green; leaves smooth and glossy as if varnished; always bright and shining and free from dust. Large, pure white flowers, with center filled with golden-yellow anthers, making a very attractive appearance.

Tausendschon. A valuable climbing rose from Germany. Upon opening, the large, double flowers are the most delicate shade of pink ever seen in a rose; the color might be described as white, delicately flushed pink, which changes to rosy carmine. The name is derived from the many colors and the variation in coloring. This showy, beautiful rose appears in large clusters of ten to fifteen blooms, and the branches resemble long, pink ostrich plumes. Magnificent foliage, free from mildew. A very hardy, strong grower, with but few thorns. Blooms profusely from the beginning of June until the last of July. A splendid forcing variety under the same treatment given *Crimson Rambler*. Words fail to describe the wonderful beauty of *Tausendschon*.

White Rambler (*Thalia*). The double white flowers profuse and very fragrant; borne in large, compact clusters, and last for a long time after cutting. *Thalia* is a worthy companion for *Crimson Rambler*, identical in habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower.

Wichuraiana. It readily adapts itself to any soil, and will do well under any conditions. The pure white, single flowers appear in greatest profusion during the month of July, after the June roses have ceased to bloom. A handsome rose for covering banks and rockeries.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*). Very floriferous. The sulphur-yellow flowers, small, full, double and very fragrant, are produced in large clusters, and continue to appear for three or four weeks. Very hardy, fine, and free in growth, soon making a fine, showy specimen. Similar to *Crimson Rambler*.



Moss Roses

Henri Martin. Light red. Very vigorous.



PERLE VON GODESBERG.

Princess Adelaide. Deep blush; medium size; good in bud and flower. Dark foliage, which is often variegated. One of the most desirable.

Tea Roses

Alliance Franco-Russe. Another of the really good roses. Strong-growing, throwing up immense canes, each of which bears enormous yellow blooms, often suffused and enriched with rosy-red. Double, and of beautiful, rounded form, with the stiffest stems of all Tea Roses. Ranks with *Marechal Niel* and *Etoile* as a yellow rose. Extra fine.

Bon Silène. Forcing. Crimson-rose. In the open ground it grows to perfection, producing large crops of beautiful flowers from early spring until late autumn. Fragrant. Extensively grown by florists for its fine, highly-colored buds, which are large and of superb outline.

Bougère. A very popular pink garden rose, large and full, with heavy petals and large, pointed buds. A good winter bloomer. A strong, vigorous grower, with excellent foliage.

Bride. There is no white rose more satisfactory than *The Bride*. Except in color, pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink on the outer petals, it is identical with *Catherine Mermet*, from which it is a sport. The buds are pointed, and the ends of the petals are slightly reflexed. Very double and richly perfumed. The large, exquisitely shaped buds are carried high and erect on bright, smooth stems. This strong and healthy forcing rose is unsurpassed for purity of color and for form and size. A profuse bloomer, well known and highly prized everywhere.

Bridesmaid. In this exquisite Rose we have an improved *Catherine Mermet*, from which it is a sport. *Mermet*, on account of its beautiful shape, large, solid, firm buds, with long, stiff stems, has long been considered one of the best cut-flower varieties. *Bridesmaid*, at all seasons, is a clear, delicate pink, with large, handsome, pointed buds on long, stiff stems. Fragrant and a constant bloomer. Valuable for forcing, and does finely in the open ground. More plants of this variety are cultivated by the amateur, and more cut bloom is sold by the flower dealer of this than any other pink rose. No other rose will compare with it in keeping qualities after being cut. A grand pink rose for all purposes.

Catherine Mermet. One of the loveliest pink roses. Flowers very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the beautiful, bright pink of the center. Resembles *La France* in its silvery shading. Fine either in bud or fully expanded. Long stems. A vigorous grower and excellent bloomer. One of the finest Teas.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. A fine variety; color, coppery-rose, shaded soft blush. A vigorous grower, and a profuse bloomer. It grows quickly into a large, strong bush, with good foliage. Desirable.

Coquette de Lyon. A lovely shade of light yellow; a good, clean grower and constant bloomer, the blooms seeming to be produced in the most perfect condition, large, deep and double. Handsome buds. Valuable for bedding and a worthy addition to any collection of roses.

Cornelia Cook. Unusually fine, waxy white flowers; extra large and perfect buds; very double. Flowers produced in great profusion, and of exquisite form and substance. Unsurpassed for outdoor culture. A magnificent flower and a fine winter bloomer.

Devoniensis. The charming *Magnolia Rose* of the South. We doubt if there is any one who does not know of the beauty of this universal favorite. When planted outdoors it gives an abundance of its beautiful flowers all through the season. The color is a lovely creamy white with rosy center. Large, very full and double, and deliciously scented. Thrives anywhere. Distinct.

Dr. Grill. The coloring of this rose cannot be surpassed, being a superb shade of coppery-yellow. This deservedly popular variety possesses a good constitution and is a prolific bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant (*The Duchess*). Combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage. A very vigorous and healthy rose, producing large blossoms which are beautiful in buds or open flowers; color, light rose, shading to salmon. Petals shell-like in appearance and gracefully arranged, delicate and nearly transparent; flowers cup-shaped. One of the most persistent bloomers in the rose family; foliage and wood of light green; quite distinct. Excellent for cutting. The old, favorite, garden rose.

Elise Heymann. Salmon-pink; center, rosy peach.

Etoile de Lyon. No better yellow bedder. One of the hardest Teas. Blooms freely, and every flower is a gem, beautifully formed, very deep, rich and full; excellent substance; very sweet. With proper care will bloom the entire year. Equals *Marechal Niel* in size. Strong bushes. A magnificent Tea Rose.

Francois Dubreuil. Vivid crimson with velvety shadings.

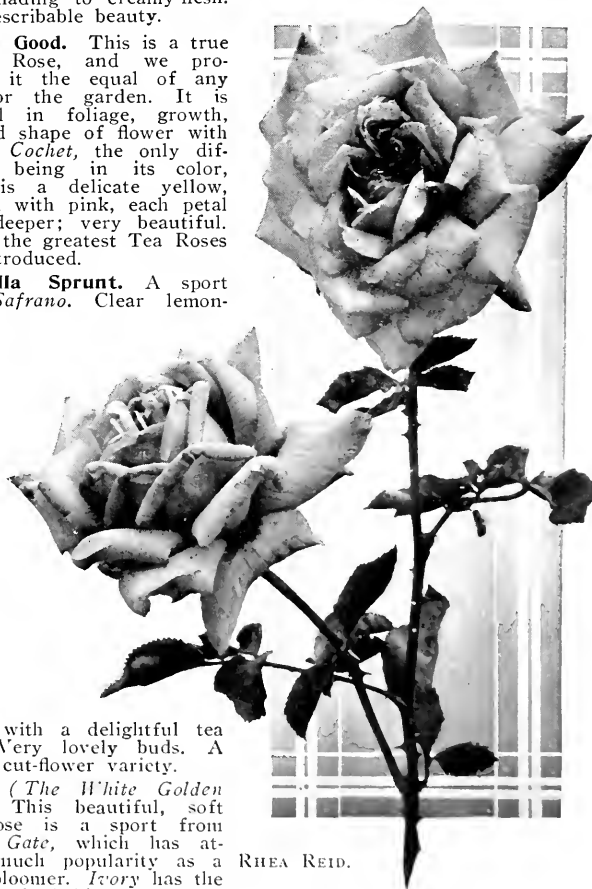
General R. E. Lee. Flowers large, full and very double. Color, deep orange-yellow.

General Tartas. Free. Dark rose color. Large and full. Good habit. An excellent variety.

Golden Gate. A glorious variety which has recently attracted wide attention and is now very popular. Ever-blooming; strong-growing. Fine flower stems. Used extensively for winter forcing. Immense in size, finely formed, with long and beautiful buds. Fine for cutting in the bud state. Shell-pink, shading to creamy-flesh. Of indescribable beauty.

Helen Good. This is a true Cochet Rose, and we pronounce it the equal of any rose for the garden. It is identical in foliage, growth, size and shape of flower with *Maman Cochet*, the only difference being in its color, which is a delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper; very beautiful. One of the greatest Tea Roses ever introduced.

Isabella Sprunt. A sport from *Safrano*. Clear lemon-



RHEA REID.

yellow, with a delightful tea scent. Very lovely buds. A popular cut-flower variety.

Ivory (*The White Golden Gate*.) This beautiful, soft white rose is a sport from *Golden Gate*, which has attained much popularity as a winter bloomer. *Ivory* has the same sturdy habit as the parent, the same large, fragrant

TEA ROSES—Continued.

flowers, long, heavy flowering stems, fine buds and elegant form. Free blooming. An invaluable addition to the list of forcing roses.

Jules Finger. Long buds of rosy scarlet. A promising sort, blooming freely.

La Detroit. A magnificent rose of recent introduction. A very strong, upright grower, and always in bloom. Foliage clean, light green in color, and pretty. Color of bloom, shell-pink, shading to soft rose. Flowers large, beautifully formed, and handsome both in bud and full-blown.

La Princesse Véra. The flowers open beautifully, and are large, full and perfectly formed. Color, light fawn, penciled with blush. A distinct, good sort.

Lena. Deep golden-orange, glowing with apricot shades, the edges of the petals assuming a primrose-yellow as the flower ages. The bud is long and perfectly formed; the flowers are freely and continuously produced, frequently showing sprays of from seven to nine perfect blooms. An exquisite garden rose.

Madame Camille. Rosy-flesh, with salmon shades. Luxuriant in growth. Excellent shrub rose. One of the best bedding kinds.

Madame de Vatry. Rich red, changing to silvery-peach. Of good form, both in bud and flower, and well scented. Very choice.

Madame de Watteville. A most beautiful variety, sometimes called "The Tulip Rose;" light pink, tinged rosy-blush; flowers large, very full and highly perfumed. For planting in open ground, this rose takes front rank. A most prolific bloomer.

Madame Edmond Sablayrolles. Clear yellow with deep orange center; flower enormously large and extremely double; buds long and of fine form. A variety of highest merit.

Madame Joseph Schwartz. A vigorous grower, blooming constantly and lavishly. One of the hardiest Tea Roses for outdoor bedding. The large, globular flowers are white, flushed with pink.

Madame Lambard. Red, flushed with silvery-pink. A large, full, beautiful rose, of excellent habit, good growth and free blooming qualities. Desirable for bedding. One of our most useful Teas.

Madame Margottin. Citron-yellow; red center. Large and full.

Madame Welche. An exceptional variety; very large, double, and of beautiful, rounded form; color, soft, amber-yellow. The flowers retain their beauty well after opening, giving the bush a handsome appearance.

Mlle. Cécile Berthod. Deep golden-yellow; remarkably beautiful, both in bud and open flower. Foliage very bright. A rose of magnificent size and color.

Mlle. Francisca Krüger. A good grower. Style of flower very similar to *Catherine Mermet*; color, variable from yellow to rose. Buds of excellent form and freely produced. Always a favorite.

Maman Cochet. Ideal in form, perfect in color, exceptionally vigorous in growth and well covered with handsome foliage, this heavy and constant bloomer is one of the choicest pink roses. It is fine for the garden and desirable in every way. The buds are long, shapely and pointed, borne on long, stiff stems. Flowers superb when open; extra large, perfectly double, full, delicately fragrant, and of great substance. One of the most beautiful roses ever introduced from France.

MAMAN COCHET.

Marie Ducher. Beautiful light rose color; large and very full. A free-blooming kind, of excellent habit. Very fine.

Marie Guillot. This rose is as perfect in bud and flower as a Camellia. Pure white in color. Flowers large, full and double. Very fragrant and showy. One of the most reliable white Tea Roses in cultivation, especially for outdoor culture.

Marie Louise. Profuse bloomer; color, light blush.

Marie Van Houtte. A beautiful rose; of good habit, vigorous, blooming freely, and in every respect a most charming sort. Flowers well formed, large and full, and always appreciated for their lovely combination of colors, pale yellow, edged with rose. Deliciously scented. One of the finest Teas for outdoor culture.

Marquis de Querhoent. A new and distinct variety. A strong grower and a free bloomer, producing flowers of the loveliest shades of yellow and copper. A beautiful, high-colored rose. The fine buds develop into beautiful, wavy blooms of good size, prime substance, full and sweet. Foliage and growth all that could be desired. A splendid bush for the garden.

Maurice Rouvier. Color, light rose. Large, full, globular form. Fragrant. Very free bloomer.

Mrs. Ben. R. Cant. A handsome variety of a beautiful dark carmine color, flushed crimson. Growth extra strong, with fine, leathery foliage. A bright, clean garden rose, and a prolific bloomer. Very double.

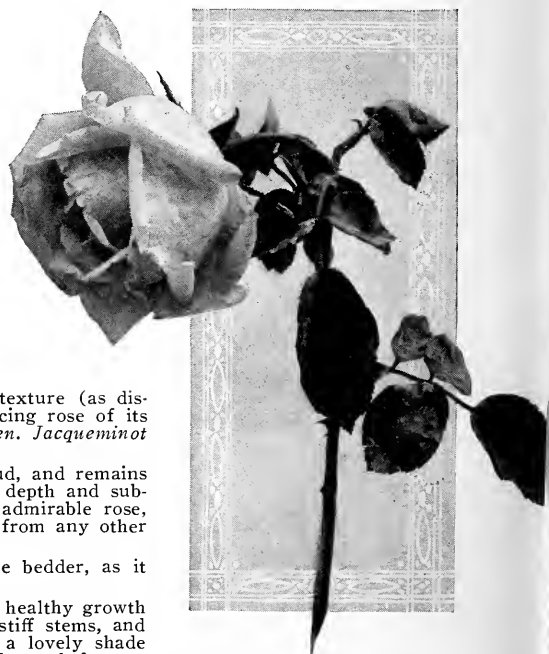
Muriel Graham. Forcing. Creamy-white, edged pink. Long, pointed buds, freely produced on strong, stiff canes. Fine when fully opened, and lasts exceptionally well when cut. Color, foliage and growth are all good.

Papa Gontier. A splendid grower, and makes a shapely and handsome bush. Very long and beautifully leaved stems can be cut. Extremely free in bloom, and especially useful as a winter bloomer producing buds of exquisite outline, large and pointed. A magnificent, bold flower, of a rich carmine, flushed crimson, with silken texture (as distinct from velvety texture). It is delightfully fragrant, and is the most popular forcing rose of its color. This hardy rose is one of the best for all purposes, and is fully equal to *Gen. Jacqueminot* in brilliancy.

Perle des Jardins (Pearl of the Gardens). A deep golden-yellow. Beautiful in bud, and remains firm when fully expanded. The flowers are large, full, of globular form, with great depth and substance, richly perfumed, and charming in every way; stiff stems. This well-known, admirable rose, with its shining, leathery foliage, waxy petals, and faultless color, is entirely distinct from any other variety. A superb sort for forcing, and fine also in open air.

Queen Olga of Greece. Soft rosy-pink, center shaded yellow. Very free. A fine bedder, as it produces a great profusion of bloom. Very vigorous for a Tea Rose.

Rainbow. A pretty striped variety resembling *Papa Gontier* except in color. Strong, healthy growth and exceedingly free in bloom. The large, beautiful buds are supported on strong, stiff stems, and expand into flowers of large size, with thick, heavy petals. Very fragrant. Color, a lovely shade of carmine, striped in a most unique manner with intense crimson. Forcing. In demand for cut flowers.



MARIE VAN HOUTTE.



TEA ROSES—Continued.

Red Maman Cochet. The superb flowers of immense size, as large as *American Beauty* and resembling it in fragrance and color, are produced in amazing profusion on long, strong shoots. Beautiful buds, long and pointed. Flowers very full, perfectly double, and of a warm, rosy-crimson shade. A hardy, satisfactory rose for general planting, thriving in almost any soil and situation. Unexcelled for vigorous growth and freedom of bloom.

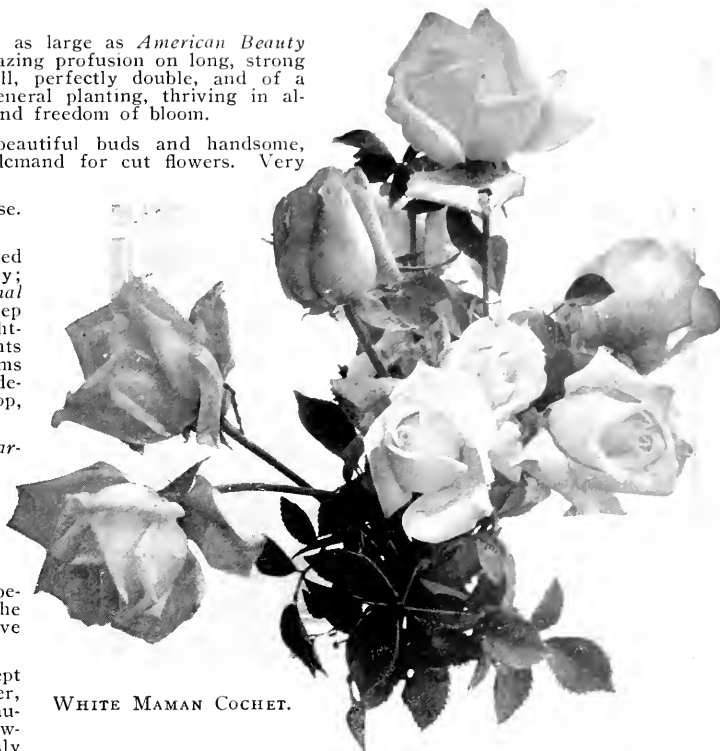
Safrano. A magnificent favorite, highly valued for its beautiful buds and handsome, semi-double flowers. Color, apricot-yellow, with orange. In demand for cut flowers. Very fragrant. Forcing.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot. Austrian copper, flushed rose. A fine buttonhole variety.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. Beautiful yellow rose, flushed light peach; flowers very large, well filled, and open easily; full and perfect. Long pointed buds. A hybrid of *Maréchal Niel* and *Maman Cochet*. Of bushy habit, with splendid, deep green foliage; strong and healthy. In its abundance of delightfully fragrant blossoms this grand variety equals any rose; plants of a few months' growth are never without buds or blossoms throughout the season. While the first flower buds are developing on top, new growths appear below bearing another crop, and this is succeeded by others.

Sunrise. An offspring of that grand variety, *Perle des Jardins*, the most gorgeous of its class yet introduced; has made a sensation in England and taken first honors. In close bud form it shows the high, brilliant colors seen only in the Austrian copper, scarlet and yellow. As it opens, the color deepens, the scarlet turning darker red, the yellow to orange and copper, inside of petals golden-yellow. The open rose is large, perfectly double, and of grand form. A strong grower and free bloomer, with glossy, thick foliage, the new growth being the darkest and most beautiful found among roses. The form and color of bud, its freedom of growth and bloom, give *Sunrise* a high place among forcing roses.

Sunset. A fine novelty, similar to *Perle des Jardins*, except in color. *Sunset* is a remarkable shade of rich, golden-amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark, ruddy copper, the beautiful shades resembling the tints of a splendid afterglow. Flowers and buds extra large, full, finely formed and deliciously perfumed; very double. Highly recommended both for open ground and house culture.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET.

The Queen. A very large, pure snowy white, ever-blooming rose. Fine buds, showing the center but slightly open. Flowers

extremely large, full, double, opening well, beautifully formed and delightfully perfumed; petals thick and of good substance. A vigorous and healthy grower, which has proved a valuable acquisition to the list of pure white roses.

White Maman Cochet. A handsome, creamy-white rose; outer petals tinged with pink. A lovely American sport of the grand French variety, and identical with *Maman Cochet*, except in color. Exceedingly strong and upright, with large, beautiful, healthy foliage, and a constant bloomer. Buds long and pointed, with petals daintily reflexed. The large, perfect buds and mammoth flowers, round and full, are produced on splendid stems, and are of the best quality for cutting. An unusually fine, reliable rose for general culture.

William R. Smith. This rose has been given several names, but regardless of any name it cannot be eclipsed. The soft blending of the salmon-pinks and the rose-pinks and the beautiful flesh-tints in this rose give it a singular resemblance to the flush on a maiden's cheek. Seedling from *Kaiserin* and *Maman Cochet*. Ranks with *Helen Good* as a bedder. Produces immense quantities of fine flowers; has good, glossy foliage and grows into a strong bush with fine branches in one year. Long flower stems. It inherits hardness, constitution, fine habit, grand foliage and superb blossoms.

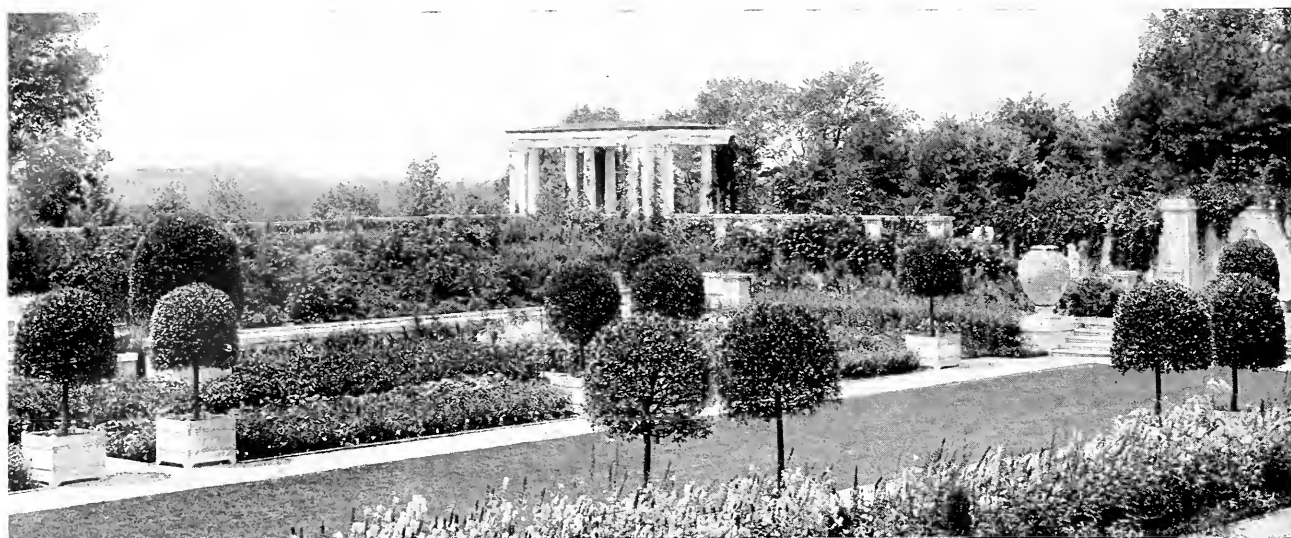
Yellow Maman Cochet. A most beautiful rose, yellow flushed with rosy-red. The rich, rounded and luxuriant bud is only equaled in beauty by the open rose, which is large, perfectly double, full to the center, and of splendid form. Of faultless color, with absolutely no weak point, this rose is in great demand.



MARÉCHAL NIEL.

Maréchal Niel Rose

A glorious, deep golden-yellow rose; buds and flowers superb, extra large, very full and double, of globular form, and with the deepest, richest Tea fragrance. Blooms with the greatest freedom, has a climbing habit, and where it is allowed to grow until it attains a large size, as it will in a few years, it yields thousands of exquisite flowers. The finest yellow rose in existence.



Bay and Boxwood Trees

Ornamental, evergreen shrubs or small trees, of dense, but rather slow growth. Found in the mountains of Cent. and E. Asia, N. Africa and S. Europe, also in West India and Central America. They are long-lived; of dense, compact growth, with small, dark green, glossy leaves. They are justly popular, and hardy, thriving in all portions of the country except the most northern. Well-drained, loamy soil is adapted to their requirements, and a partially shady situation is preferable. Valuable for hedges, in formal gardens, and as specimen plants.

Laurus - Standard and Pyramidal Bays

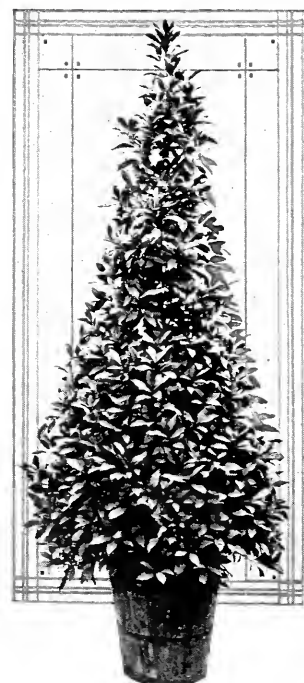
Will stand considerable frost without injury, but is hardy outdoors only in the warmer sections of the country. Whether in tubs or in the open ground, will thrive in rich, porous soil, with good drainage and ample water.

Laurus cerasus. ENGLISH LAUREL. Small tree or shrub with glossy leaves and creamy-white flowers. Berries purple. Will thrive in any position.

L. indica. (*L. Canariensis*) (*Persea Indica*). Handsome, ornamental lawn or street tree, often 36 feet in height. Of good habit and form of top, with beautiful, bright green, fragrant foliage. Flowers white; fruit dark purple to black.

L. lusitanica. PORTUGAL LAUREL. Shrub with dark, glossy leaves and large panicles of flowers, especially fragrant at night.

L. nobilis. SWEET BAY. The most universal of all evergreen tub-plants. The head can be trimmed to almost any shape, and the growth may be kept within small limits year after year. It is, therefore, the most popular of plants for decoration of open-air restaurants, esplanades, etc. It is the Laurel of the poets—the Laurel sacred to Apollo.



LAURUS NOBILIS (PYRAMIDAL)



LAURUS CERASUS.

Buxus - Box Tree

Buxus Japonica. JAPANESE BOX. Shrub, 6 feet.

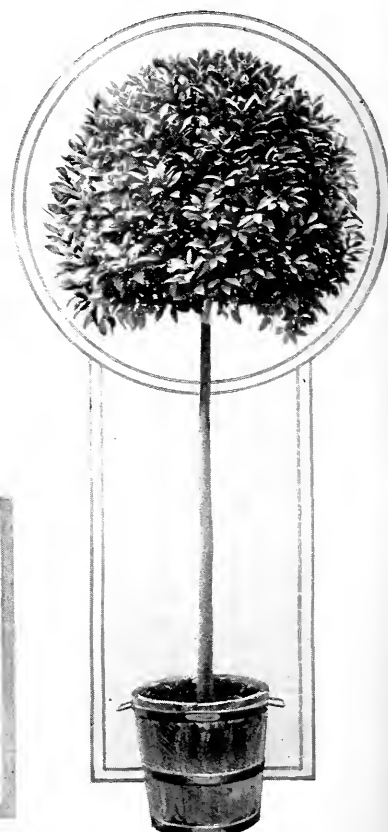
B. sempervirens. COMMON BOX TREE. Of symmetrical outline. Used for single specimen plants, and often trimmed into fantastic shapes. In the globular form it is remarkably well adapted for porch decoration, owing to its convenient size and attractive outline and general appearance. The very hard, close-grained wood of *B. sempervirens* is in great demand for engraving and fine turnery work.

In the globular form, we can furnish *B. Sempervirens* 12 inches in diameter in Japanese tubs; or *B. sempervirens* 18 inches in diameter in serviceable boxes.

B. sempervirens arborescens. Shrub or small tree, to 25 feet. Of dense habit. When properly pruned it forms an excellent porch or lawn decoration.

B. sempervirens aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED BOX.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. Compact shrub with glossy, evergreen foliage, extensively used for low hedges. Used with fine effect in Washington's garden at Mount Vernon.



LAURUS NOBILIS (STANDARD).



Climbing and Trailing Plants

Actinidia

Hardy, thriving best in moist, loamy soils; deciduous. Excellent for covering arbors, walls and low buildings. Remarkably free from insects and fungi. Foliage handsome.

Actinidia arguta. DARK-LEAVED SILVER VINE. Flowers white, anthers dark purple, produced in nodding clusters in early summer. Berries yellow. Lustrous, heart-shaped leaves.

Ampelopsis

Hardy and ornamental climbing vines, thriving in almost any soil. Deciduous. As they climb by tendrils, they will adhere to stone-work, etc.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. Luxuriant, large foliage. Rapid climber.

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni. Graceful; high-climbing. Luxuriant foliage, bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and scarlet.

A. Veitchi. JAPANESE OR BOSTON IVY. Beautiful, hardy vine clinging closely to walls by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Glossy green leaves, coloring brilliantly in autumn. Berries blue, profusely borne in compound clusters.

Aristolochia - Birthwort

Tall, twining vines with very large leaves and curious flowers, well adapted for porches and arbors. Thrive best in a deep, fertile soil, fully exposed to the sun.

Aristolochia macrophylla. (*A. Siphon*). DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A hardy vine producing a splendid shade. Leaves very broad and large; deep green. Flowers purplish and yellow-green, resembling a Dutch tobacco-pipe. No insects or other troubles seem to mar its foliage.

Asparagus

Of easy culture. Ornamental.

Asparagus medeoloides. (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*.) SMILAX. The Greenbriers. Tall, slender, glabrous twiner; much used in wreaths, bouquets and table decorations. Thrives in almost any kind of soil.

A. plumosus. Tall-climbing; branches spreading horizontally in elegant sprays. Leaves bright green. One of the most popular of decorative plants, the cut strands holding their shape and color for weeks.

A. Sprengeri. Branches long and slender; branched; drooping. Leaves glossy green. One of the most popular basket and decorative plants.

Bignonia - The Cross Vine

A handsome, hardy vine, often climbing 50 feet high, with evergreen leaves and large, showy flowers. It thrives in moist, rich soils, and is well adapted for climbing on walls or trunks of trees, or for training on arbors.

Bignonia argyreo-violascens. Leaves purple when young, but becoming beautifully veined and blotched with white. Flowers purple.

B. buccinatoria. (*B. Cherere*). Tall, with flowers 4 inches long, blood-red, with yellow at the base. One of the finest species. Strong grower.

B. Tweediana. Flowers trumpet-shaped, 2 inches long, canary-yellow. Will stand a little frost if grown in the open in the south. Clings to wood or stone.

Bougainvillaea

Handsome climbers. Thrive best in a warm situation. Bloom for many months without ceasing.

Bougainvillaea glabra. Bracts magenta-rose colored, adorning the plant during the entire season. Growth strong and rapid, not particular as to soil or treatment, and but little subject to insect attacks.

B. refulgens. Racemes long and drooping; bracts purple.

B. spectabilis. (*B. Brasiliensis*). Flowers in large panicles; bracts deep rose color, but varying to purple and greenish.

B. spectabilis lateritia. Brick-red bracts. Rare.

Clematis

Climbing vines, more or less woody. Thrive best in a rich soil of a light, loamy character, which should be well drained and frequently enriched.

Clematis paniculata. A vigorous climber, well adapted for covering porches, etc. Flowers white, fragrant and abundant. Thrives best in sunny situations. Will stand severe pruning in winter.

C. Henryi. Robust plant. Free bloomer. Flowers creamy-white, becoming fully expanded when grown in the open sun.

C. Jackmani. A rich, velvety, dark purple.

C. Mme. Baron-Veillard. Rose-colored.

C. Ville de Lyon. A new variety, with large, wine-red flowers.

Ficus

Ficus pumila. (*F. repens*).

CREeping FIG. Prostrate or climbing shrub, clinging close to walls and then flattened. Excellent for rockeries. A handsome, evergreen climber, with small, dark green, heart-shaped leaves. In habit, similar to the Boston or Japan Ivy. Especially popular in the southern part of California.



JAPANESE OR BOSTON IVY.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS—Continued.

Fuchsia

Fuchsia procumbens. TRAILING FUCHSIA. TRAILING QUEEN. Calyx tube orange, reflexing obtuse lobes dark purple, anthers blue. A very interesting little plant, suitable for baskets.

Hedera - Ivy

Ornamental, evergreen, climbing shrubs. Valuable for covering walls, rocks or trunks of trees. Thrive without bright sunlight, growing best in shaded positions, and making a handsome, ever-



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

green carpet in shady places under trees. Grow in almost any soil, but best in a somewhat moist and rich one.

Hedera Helix. IVY. ENGLISH IVY. High climbing. Leaves dark and glossy.

Hoya

Climbing or trailing evergreen shrubs. Summer-blooming plants of comparatively easy culture. They need an intermediate or warm temperature. They should be allowed to rest or remain very slow in winter, and in their growing and blooming season should have plenty of sun and air. Odd, five-lobed, waxy flowers, borne in clusters.

Hoya carnosa. WAX PLANT. Twiner, attaching itself to support by means of roots. Fragrant white flowers with pink center, borne in clusters. After the bloom is over (in summer) keep the plant in a cool place in order that it may remain half

dormant. In late winter or spring start it into growth. Do not cut off the spur which remains after the flowers pass, as this spur bears flowers again. The Wax Plant is easily managed and improves with age. Nearly everblooming in the South.

Jasminum - Jasmine, Jessamine

Climbing or erect shrubs. Flowers fragrant.

Jasminum grandiflorum. CATALONIAN, ITALIAN, ROYAL OR SPANISH JASMINE. Nearly erect-growing; branches drooping. Excellent white-flowering species. Almost a perpetual bloomer.

J. humile. (*J. revolutum*). ITALIAN YELLOW JASMINE. A diffuse shrub, with bright yellow flowers in clusters.

J. primulinum. LARGE-FLOWERED JASMINE. A useful bedding variety. Flowers fragrant.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Ornamental shrubs of climbing habit.

Lonicera Japonica Halliana. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. HALL'S JAPAN. A rampant, evergreen climber. Flowers, white, changing to yellow, deliciously fragrant.

L. sempervirens. TRUMPET, OR CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. High-climbing vine. Flowers about 2 inches long, scarlet or orange-scarlet, rarely yellow.

Lotus

Lotus Bertholetii. (*L. peliorhyncus*). CORAL GEM. Small, drooping, much branched, slender, with a silvery hue. Flowers 1½ inch long, in loose clusters of about 20 towards the ends of the branches; scarlet or crimson, fading to orange. Grown chiefly in hanging baskets.

Mandevilla

Tall climbers from tropical America, with large, funnel-shaped, five-lobed flowers.

Mandevilla suaveolens. CHILEAN JASMINE. STAR JASMINE. Racemes with about 9 fragrant, white flowers, each two inches across, waxy, star-shaped. Deciduous the first year, but later loses only part of its leaves.

Muehlenbeckia

Climbing, slightly shrubby plants, all inhabitants of the south temperate zone.

Muehlenbeckia complexa. A twining or drooping plant, with slender stem, much branched. A graceful basket plant. Fruit glistening and showy.

Phaseolus

Phaseolus Caracalla. CARACOL. SNAIL-FLOWER. CORK-SCREW-FLOWER. Flowers large and fleshy, in racemes, light purple to yellowish, very fragrant, the large keel coiled like a snail shell. A vigorous vine, in California often growing 20 or more feet high.

Plumbago - Leadwort

Very desirable for effective massing of color, and unsurpassed for their continuous blooming and drought-resisting qualities.

Plumbago Capensis. A unique, delicate shade of blue.

P. Capensis alba. Flowers pure white.

Pueraria

Pueraria Thunbergiana. KUDZU VINE. A hardy, perennial vine, remarkable for the great rapidity of its growth, often extending 40 feet in a single season. Most useful for covering large areas. Large, bright green leaves. Purple flowers in racemes, appearing in late summer.

Solanum

Solanum Wendlandii. Leaves various, sometimes 10 inches long. Flowers in large cymes, pale lilac-blue, the corolla about 2½ inches across. Blooms in summer and fall. A splendid, showy climber for verandas, in California reaching 50 feet or more. Should be in full sun, but thrives anywhere.

Stephanotis

Stephanotis floribunda. One of the handsomest climbers, blooming in spring and summer, the large, waxy umbels having a delicious odor. When given too much room it grows very rampant and is less inclined to flower. Therefore, a tub or a border where its roots are restricted is better. Should be kept partially dormant in winter. Flowers large and showy; white.



CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS—Continued

Tecoma - Trumpet Vine

Vigorous, ornamental shrubs or vines with showy flowers in clusters, suitable for outdoor cultivation in sub-tropical regions, clinging to walls and trunks of trees. They thrive in almost any soil, preferring deep, moist loam and sunny situations.

Tecoma Capensis. CAPE HONEYSUCKLE. Climbing or half-climbing shrub, effectively used for decoration of the veranda. Of luxuriant growth. Glowing, scarlet flowers in terminal racemes. A dense and compact grower, evergreen, and almost constantly in flower. Easily kept in health and readily trained into shapely specimens. If the long shoots are cut back severely the plant can be easily trained into shrub form. Usually grown with a southern exposure.

T. grandiflora. CHINESE TRUMPET CREEPER. Should be grown on posts and tall stumps, or trained over small oaks, persimmon trees or catalpas. Flowers abundantly in May and June. The most floriferous and gorgeous of all the climbing species. In May and June the large, brilliant, fiery, orange-scarlet flowers, abundantly produced, can be seen for half a mile.

T. jasminoides. BOWER PLANT OF AUSTRALIA. EVERGREEN. Flowers white, with rosy pink in the throat.

T. jasminoides alba. Flowers white. Almost everblooming.

T. radicans. TRUMPET CREEPER. TRUMPET VINE. TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. High-climbing shrub, climbing with rootlets. Flowers in terminal racemes, orange and scarlet, with great variety in their brilliancy. An excellent plant for covering the bare trunks of palmettos.

T. radicans speciosa rubra. RED TRUMPET CREEPER. Deciduous and self-clinging, like ivy. Showy, tubular flowers, borne in summer.

T. Ricasoliana. (*T. Mackenii*). Evergreen, climbing shrub. Flowers light pink, striped red, in loose terminal panicles.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

Vinca

Vinca major. LARGER PERIWINKLE. Not quite hardy north.

Popular for veranda boxes and hanging baskets, borders and rockeries. Trailing stems and shining, evergreen foliage. Blue, trumpet-shaped flowers in spring and early summer.

V. major variegata. Leaves have broad, creamy margin.

Vitis - Vine, Grape

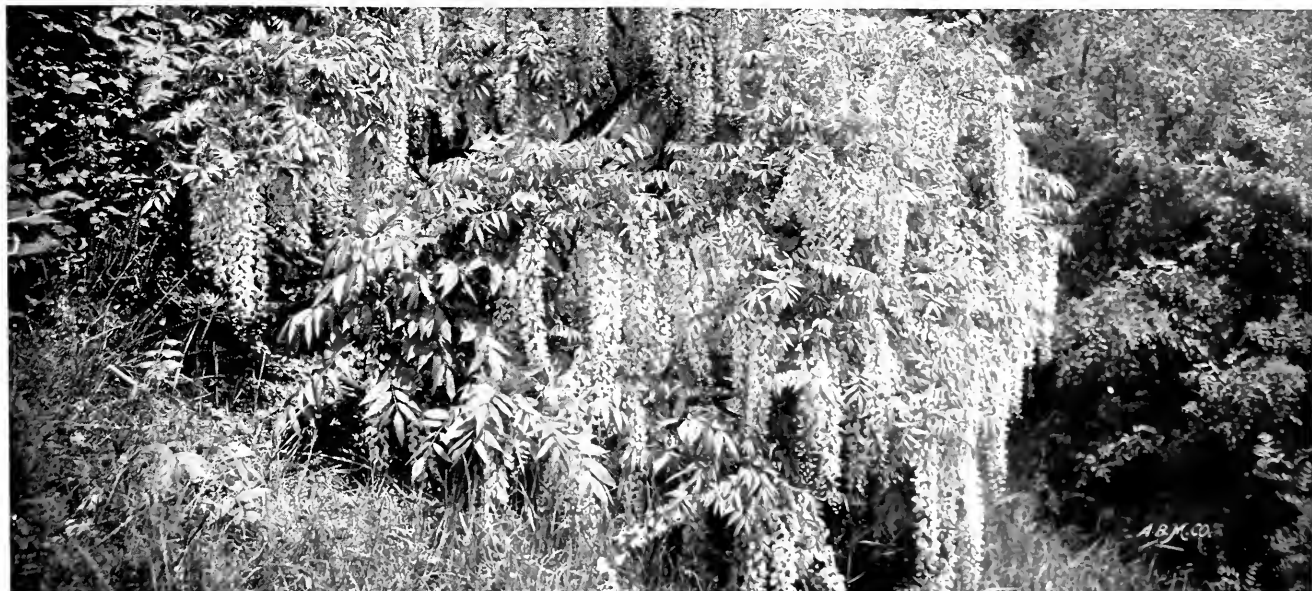
Vitis Capensis. EVERGREEN GRAPE. Ideal for arbors and pergolas. Glossy, cherry-like fruit excellent for stewing, for syrups and jellies. The large, globular tubers are wholesome fodder for cattle.

Wistaria

Among the best and hardiest of handsome vines; well adapted for training on porches and arbors. Free-flowering, with handsome, showy blossoms. Will live in rather dry and sandy soil, but prefer a deep, rich, loamy earth. When well established, a greater profusion of blossoms may be secured by rather severe pruning.

Wistaria Chinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. Hardy; fast and tall growing, with pale green compound foliage and foot-long clusters of flowers borne profusely in May. White and purple.

W. multijsuga. LOOSE-CLUSTERED WISTARIA. Longer and looser racemes and smaller purple flowers, which appear a week later.



WISTARIA CHINENSIS



Decorative Bedding and Border Plants

Agave

Agave Americana. CENTURY PLANT. Attains large size. Leaves glaucous-green, with margin scalloped between the sharp teeth. Yellow flowers 3 inches long. Esteemed for lawn and porch decoration. The foliage is said to relieve rheumatism.

Aspidistra

A popular florists' plant, grown for its stiff, shining, beautiful foliage, and still more interesting for its remarkable flowers which are inconspicuous because borne close to the ground.

Green and variegated.

Azalea

Most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, often completely covered with large, showy flowers of brilliant and various colors. They grow best in peaty or sandy soil containing no limestone, and prefer somewhat moist and half-shaded situations.

A. Indica. Very variable and much cultivated.

Deutsche Perle. Double; pure white. One of the best.

Empress of India. Double; rich, rosy salmon. Late.

Mme. Van der Cruyssen. Semi-double; bright red. Early.

Niobe. Double white. Late. Fine.

Azalea Japonica. Very hardy.

Azalea Sinensis. (*A. mollis*). A valuable species, with large but scentless flowers.

Begonia

Elephant's Ear, or Beefsteak Geranium

Popular plants for the house and garden, with showy foliage and many-colored, delicate flowers.

Carnation

Perennial. Has been in cultivation more than 2000 years. The flower shoots should be pinched off until the plants are strong enough for blooming.

Alma Ward. A fine, white, gold-medal variety. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size.

Beacon. Scarlet, with a dash of orange. A prize-winner.

Dorothy Gordon. A fine, uniform pink, a shade darker than Rose Pink Enchantress. Excellent keeping qualities, and a very profitable bloomer.

Enchantress. Light pink. Popular.

Harlowarden. Crimson. Well known. Hardy.

Rose Pink Enchantress. A very free bloomer.

Victory. A fine scarlet. A favorite.

White Perfection. Free bloomer. Winner of prizes.

Ceratostigma

Ceratostigma plumbaginoides. (*Plumbago Larpentæ*). LADY LARPERT. A dainty, perennial herb, 6 to 12 inches. Stem red and branchy. Leaves dark green. Deep blue flowers profusely produced in dense clusters in autumn. A hardy bedding plant, valuable for edging or rockeries.

Chrysanthemum

Especially popular on account of their late blossoming. The earliest frosts do not materially affect the blossoms. They thrive in almost any garden soil.

Chrysanthemum coccineum. (*Pyrethrum hybridum*). SHASTA DAISY. Daisy-like bloom, 3 to 4 inches across, appearing throughout the year, but at their best in spring and summer. Adapted to our dry climate. Flowers white with golden center; petals in 2 or more rows. Durable for cut flowers.

C. frutescens. MARGUERITE. PARIS DAISY. Easily grown, quickly furnishing large masses of color. Almost everblooming, but especially desired for winter bloom. Flowers single, numerous.

Coreopsis Tickseed

Coreopsis lanceolata. Perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, flowering in summer and autumn. Disk flowers in yellow shades, used extensively for cut-flowers. Showy.

Cyclamen

Beautiful, herbaceous plants, with fragrant flowers of rich coloring. In the house they should have always the lightest position. It is impossible to grow them in a warm, shady house. About 50 degrees at night is the ideal temperature when in bloom.

Euonymus

Euonymus japonicus microphyllus. (*E. pulchellus*). DWARF JAPANESE BOX. Height 6 to 12 inches; dense; upright. Dark, lustrous leaves. Very decorative.

Euphorbia

Euphorbia pulcherrima. (*Poinsettia*). Branched shrub 2 to 6 feet high, usually used for specimen plants and in masses. Gorgeous scarlet bracts surrounding flowers which appear in winter. "Christmas Flower."



AZALEA MOLLIS.



DECORATIVE, BEDDING AND
BORDER PLANTS—Continued.

Fuchsia

Especially adapted for shady and half shady places where few other plants will answer.

Gaillardia

Conspicuous for profusion and duration of flowers. A constant succession is produced all summer until very late in autumn. Gorgeously effective in beds or borders. Highly recommended for cut flowers, as they last a long time, and can be gathered with ample stems. They thrive best in light, open, well-drained soil, and should have full benefit of air and sun.

Geranium Crane's Bill

Valued for the border or rockery, and the roots of some find use in medicine. Thrive well in ordinary garden soil. Leading varieties.

Heliotropium - Heliotrope

Herbs or shrubs. Comparatively free from diseases and insect pests. Small flowers in terminal, forking clusters.

Czar. Large, deep purple flower, on upright stem.

Queen of Violets. Light violet-blue.

Jacobinia

Jacobinia pauciflora. (*Libonia floribunda*). Scarlet flowers with yellow at the end. A most floriferous plant, almost as easily grown as a fuchsia and to be handled in essentially the same way.

Lantana

These sub-tropical plants are not particular as to soil, and flourish provided the exposure is sunny and the soil well supplied with moisture, at least until a fair growth has been made. When well established they do not seem to mind drought, and continue bright and attractive in the hottest weather. Flowers small and abundantly produced.

Popular colors in the dwarf and tall-growing varieties.

Lavandula

Lavandula vera. Lavender. Height about 18 inches. Fragrance delightful. Blue flowers appearing in July and August. The well-known "Sweet Lavender."

Lippia

Lippia citriodora. LEMON VERBENA. An old-fashioned favorite with delightfully fragrant foliage. A low-growing, tender shrub, with long, narrow, pointed leaves.

Lobelia

Lobelia Erinus compacta. Popular for early season effects. With good soil, plenty of water and occasional cutting back, will bloom until frost. Of dense growth. Suitable for bedding or for low, close edgings.

Musa - Banana

Musa Ensete. (*Abyssinian Banana*.) If planted in the open ground and given plenty of water, will attain a height of 12 feet in one season. Also used as a decorative tub plant. Magnificent, evergreen leaves, long, broad and massive, a beautiful green with broad, crimson midrib. The fruit of this variety is not edible.



GAILLARDIA.

Pelargonium Geranium

Pelargonium peltatum. IVY-LEAVED GERANIUM. Invaluable where trailing plants are desired.

Charles Turner. Large, deep pink flowers; a sheet of color as a bedder; clean and bright.

Gringoire. Blooms very double; deep rosy-carmine; very free. Beautiful, satiny, and distinct.

Phormium

Phormium tenax. NEW ZEALAND FLAX. A choice, hardy plant for conservatory decoration and for sub-tropical bedding. A very formal plant, with strong and stately lines. Flowers erect and numerous.

Polianthes

Polianthes tuberosa. TUBEROSE. Deliciously fragrant, white, wax-like flowers.

DOUBLE PEARL. Double; large-flowering.

Richardia- Calla Lily

Richardia Africana. COMMON CALLA. LILY-OF-THE-NILE. Perennial herb, in California reaching a size larger than in Africa, its native country. Rich, dark green leaves. Unexcelled in producing large masses of fragrant, white bloom during the winter. Valued for house plants, for borders or bedding.

Romneya

Romneya Coulteri. CALIFORNIA TREE POPPY. MATILJA POPPY. A plant of extraordinary beauty. Of silvery hue, with enormous, white flowers, which appear during the entire summer. Will grow on dry, rocky or sandy soil and will endure some cold. Well adapted to the heat of the interior.

Santolina

Santolina Chamæcyparissus. LAVENDER COTTON. Hardy, enduring extreme drought and cold. Valuable for its distinct, silvery, evergreen foliage. Desirable in shrubberies, or as a bedding or border plant. Globular heads of yellow flowers in summer.

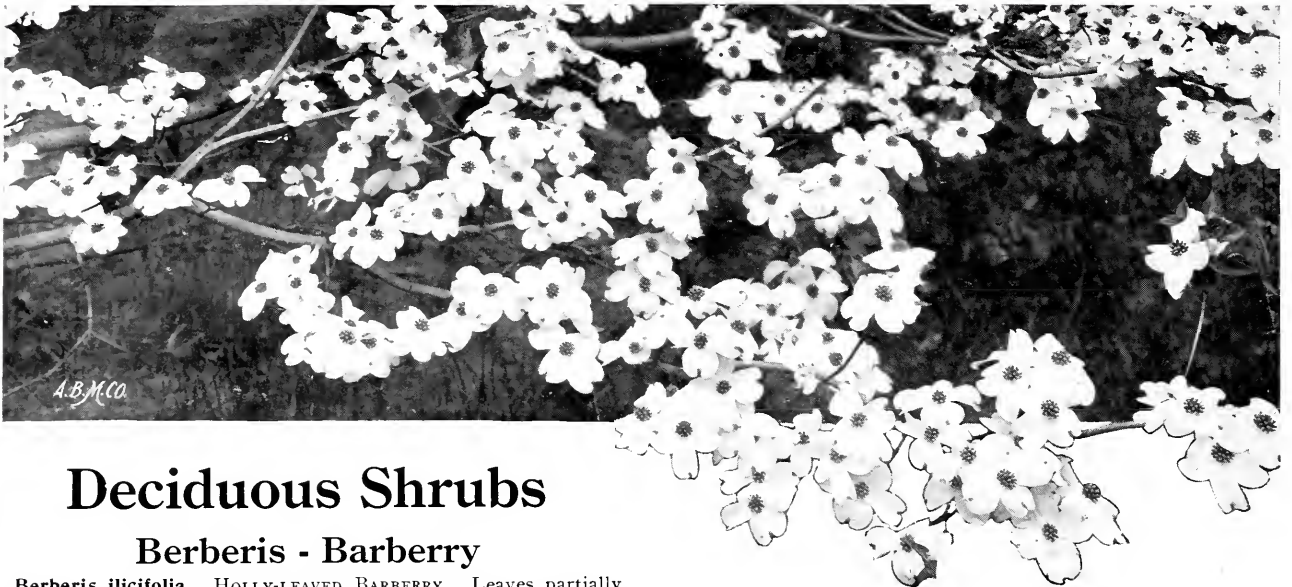
Viola - Violet

Easily grown, blooming the greater part of the year.

Viola tricolor. PANSY. Heartsease.



CARNATION.



Deciduous Shrubs

Berberis - Barberry

Berberis ilicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. Leaves partially evergreen, persisting until late in winter, shining and dark green. Flowers orange-yellow. A charming shrub for hedges, specimen planting or bedding.

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A graceful, dense shrub of dwarf habit. Branches spreading; foliage small. One of the most valuable species and one of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation, especially remarkable for its large, brilliant red fruits, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring. Desirable for hedges and borders of walks and drives. Endures partial shade.

B. vulgaris. COMMON EUROPEAN BARBERRY. A sturdy shrub, with upright or arching branches bearing a wealth of bristly-toothed, dark green leaves. Handsome in spring with its profuse clusters of golden yellow flowers, and in fall with its bright scarlet berries, remaining throughout the winter.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. 3 to 5 feet high. Forms an effective contrast with other colors.

Cæsalpinia - Brasiletto

Cæsalpinia pulcherrima. BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER. Known also as Poinciana pulcherrima. Shrub with delicate, evergreen, Mimosa-like leaves, few scattered prickles and very striking flowers, light yellow, 2 inches long, with brilliant, protruding red stamens. Blooms all summer and adapts itself to the poorest soils. One of the most popular shrubs in Southern California and Southern Florida.

Cornus - The Osier Dogwoods, or Cornel

Hardy and ornamental, with handsome foliage; bark of the young shoots and twigs brilliantly colored. Valuable for borders and water-side planting, thriving best in moist, fertile soil; grow nearly as well in shady places as in sunny situations.

Cornus florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Small tree with spreading branches; leaves turning red in autumn. White flowers in spring, involucre often pinkish. Bright scarlet fruit.

C. sanguinea. EUROPEAN RED OSIER. Handsome and spreading, with purplish or dark blood-red branches. Flowers white, in dense cymes. Berries black.

C. sanguinea variegata. Leaves variegated with yellowish white. White flowers in June.

Cratægus - Hawthorn

Hardy, ornamental shrubs and trees, mostly of dense and low growth, with handsome foliage, turning in most species, to a brilliant fall coloring. Thrive in almost any well-drained soil.

Cratægus Crus-galli. COCKSPUR THORN. Branches wide-spreading. A very decorative species, of distinct habit, handsome in bloom, with showy,

bright red fruit, often remaining on the branches until spring.

C. monogyna alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE THORN. Spreading branches and beautiful flowers in branched corymbs.

C. monogyna Pauli. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Flowers bright carmine-red. One of the most showy.

C. Oxyacantha. MAY THORN. Hawthorn or May of English literature. Spreading branches and stout spines.

Cydonia - Quince

Cydonia Japonica. JAPANESE, OR FLOWERING QUINCE. Handsome, glossy foliage and abundant, large deep scarlet flowers in early spring. Highly decorative and especially adapted for borders of shrubberies or for low, ornamental hedges. Thrives in almost any soil, but requires a sunny position to bloom abundantly.

C. Japonica Gaujardi. Salmon-orange.

C. Japonica Mærloosei. Pure white.

Diervilla - Weigela

Diervilla florida. (*Weigela rosea*). ROSE-COLORED WEIGELA. About 6 feet high. Flowers pale or rose-colored, large and showy. Very free-flowering and rather hardy. One of the most cultivated species. Dark green leaves and numerous spreading branches.

Deutzia

Hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any well-drained soil. Well adapted for borders of shrubberies. Showy flowers, appearing abundantly in spring or early summer.

Deutzia gracilis. SLENDER DEUTZIA. Shrub, to 3 feet, with slender, often arching branches. Flowers pure white, in racemes.

D. Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. Spreading shrub, to 3 feet. Flowers white, in large compound clusters or panicles.

Elæagnus

Elæagnus angustifolia. OLEASTER. RUSSIAN OLIVE. Large shrub with silvery branches, often spiny. Fragrant flowers, yellow within, silvery on the outside. Berries yellow, coated with silvery scales.

E. longipes. GOU MI. Large Japanese shrub, with reddish-brown branchlets and fragrant, yellowish-white flowers. Red fruit, of slightly acid flavor, ripening in June or July, often used in making delicious jellies and jams.

Exochorda

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs, which thrive best in a moist, fertile soil.

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. Well-known garden shrub, not often over 6 to 8 feet. Leaves bright green, fading with yellow tones. Flowers pure white, produced in numerous terminal racemes.



BERBERIS THUNBERGII.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

Highly ornamental, flowering shrubs, with showy, yellow flowers borne in great profusion in early spring. Handsome, clean foliage, remarkably free from attacks of insects or fungi, and remaining unchanged until late in the fall. They grow in almost any kind of garden soil, and are hardy North.

Forsythia suspensa. Shrub, to 8 feet; pendulous; adapted for covering walls, arbors, etc. Branches often touch the ground, take root and send forth vigorous shoots. Bright yellow flowers.

Hibiscus - Rose Mallow

Tall, hardy, free-flowering plants, with large, showy flowers. Valuable border plants. Thrive in moist, loamy soil.

Hibiscus Syriacus. (*Althaea frutex*). SHRUBBY ALTHEA. ROSE OF SHARON. Tall, hardy shrub, much branched. Of easy cultivation and thrives in any good soil. Large, delicately hued flowers appearing profusely during the summer months.

Lady Stanley. Semi-double; rosy-white.

H. Syriacus ranunculæflorus. Peachblow, semi-double. Red, double. Yellow, single.

Hydrangea

Very ornamental, free-flowering, deciduous shrubs. Small flowers in clusters. Grow best in a rich, porous, somewhat moist soil, thriving well in partly shaded positions, but flower more freely in full sun if they have sufficient moisture. Most species should be pruned in fall or early spring.

Hydrangea arborescens sterilis. HILLS OF SNOW. A handsome, erect, hardy shrub, 4 to 10 feet, with bright green leaves. Quantities of charming, white flowers, blooming a large part of the summer.

H. hortensis. JAPANESE, OR GARDEN HYDRANGEA. Beautiful shrub with dark, glossy foliage and very showy flowers. Not hardy North unless protected, but extensively grown for decorating piazzas and formal gardens. Color of flowers varies from white to shades of blue and pink.



DEUTZIA, LEMOINEI.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.

Kerria

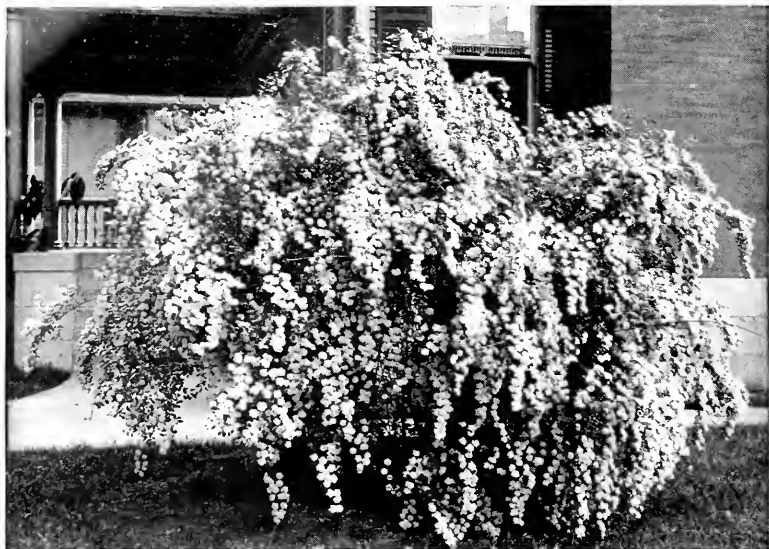
Slender, green branches, attractive in winter. Leaves clear yellow in November. Refined plants, deserving free use in ornamental planting, either in simple masses or at the front of a shrubby group or border. Will grow in any well-drained garden soil; best in partial shade. In the northern states should be sheltered from the cold winds.

Kerria Japonica flore pleno. GLOBE FLOWER. JAPANESE ROSE. Bright green leaves, sharply toothed. Bright yellow flowers, large and numerous; very double. Vigorous.

Lagerstroemia

Strong-growing shrubs, deciduous, producing an abundance of soft-fringed flowers in spring and summer. Thrive in almost any good soil with ample drainage.

Lagerstroemia Indica. CRAPE MYRTLE. Bark smooth as if polished. Blooms continuously for two or three months, beginning in August. Crimson, pink, white.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.

Philadelphus—Mock Orange, Syringa

Ornamental shrubs with white, showy flowers usually appearing in June, and often very fragrant. They thrive well in almost any well-drained soil, and even under trees. Pruning, if needed, should be done after flowering, since the flowers appear on the wood formed the previous year.

Philadelphus coronarius. GARLAND MOCK ORANGE. Upright branches. Free-flowering. White flowers with the orange-blossom fragrance, borne in dense clusters.

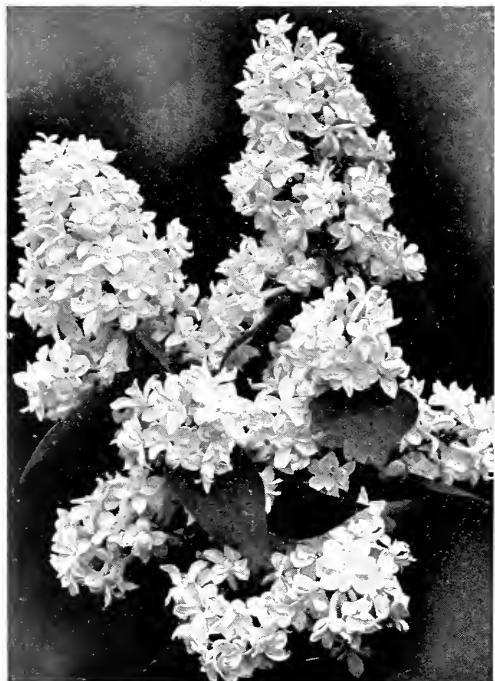
Prunus

Prunus Japonica. DWARF, OR FLOWERING ALMOND. A hardy, branching shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, with a profusion of attractive rose-colored or white double flowers, appearing in early spring.

Punica

Punica Granatum. POMEGRANATE. A large deciduous shrub with handsome, showy flowers. Hardy as far north as Washington and Baltimore.

Double Scarlet. Blooms abundantly during summer and fall, the blooms resembling bright scarlet pompons.



SYRINGA, LAMARCK.

Double Variegated. LEGRELEI. Handsome variety, with large flowers; petals striped and mottled with yellow and scarlet.

Double White. Same as above, with pure white flowers.



VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM.

Spiraea

Graceful, compact, medium-sized or low, free-flowering shrubs, well adapted for borders of shrubberies, for single specimens, or for rockeries. Small, white, pink, or almost crimson flowers in showy clusters. Many varieties are hardy North. They grow in almost any moderately moist soil, preferring sunny exposures.

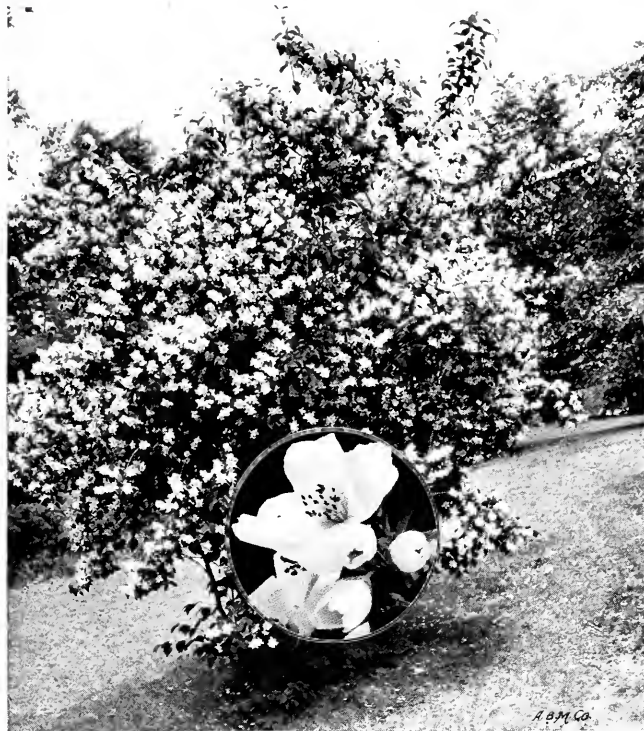
Spiraea Billardii. BILLARD'S SPIREA. To 6 feet; hardy, upright. Flowers bright pink, in panicles 5 to 8 inches long, appearing in summer. Excellent for cut flowers.

S. Bumalda Anthony Waterer. CRIMSON SPIREA. Reaches 2 feet in height. Very free-flowering, with bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs, appearing until autumn. A fine compact shrub.

S. Cantoniensis. (*S. Reevesiana*). BRIDAL WREATH. Slender, gracefully arching branches. White flowers, in dense clusters, borne in late spring. Needs protection in the colder sections.

S. Van Houttei. VAN HOUTTE'S BRIDAL WREATH. Height 6 feet; branches gracefully arched; leaves dark green above, bluish green beneath. White flowers in late spring, in many-flowered umbels. Perhaps the most beautiful of the early-blooming Spireas, and quite hardy.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.



PHILADELPHUS OR MOCK ORANGE.

Syringa - Lilac

Among our most popular ornamental shrubs. Very showy when massed in groups and covered with their fragrant flowers. After blooming, the inflorescence should be removed, if possible, and the pruning done as far as necessary. Pruning in winter or spring would destroy a large part of the flower-buds for the coming season. Lilacs grow in almost any kind of soil, but a rich and moderately moist earth is most suitable.

Tree Lilacs

Aline Mocqueris. Single. Dwarf, compact growth; flowers dark purplish red. Profuse-blooming.

Colmariensis. Single. Fine, glossy foliage. Flowers very large, pale blue.

Charles X. Single. The well-known, favorite, purplish-red variety. Trusses loose and graceful. A strong, rapid grower.

Frau Dammann. Single. Pure white flowers of medium size, borne in immense trusses.

Lamarck. Double. Rosy-lilac flowers, large, very double, in large panicles.

Viburnum

Among our most valuable ornamental shrubs. Flowers white, in showy cymes, followed by red or blackish berry-like fruits. Foliage handsome, usually assuming a bright fall coloring. Plants of compact habit, well suited for borders of shrubberies, for roadside planting, or as single specimens on the lawn. Not particular as to soil and position, but prefer a moist and sunny situation.

Viburnum Opulus sterile. GUELDER ROSE. SNOW BALL. A splendid, hardy shrub, with fine, showy flowers in large clusters, appearing in spring. A favorite.

V. tomentosum plicatum. JAPANESE SNOW BALL. This is a very ornamental plant. It has handsome foliage. The flowers grow in clusters which are generally three or four inches across. They are large, showy and pure white in color. This plant is very highly recommended.

Vitex

Ornamental, deciduous trees or shrubs which thrive best in a well drained, loamy soil. However, they will grow in almost any kind of soil. Branches wide-spreading. This is an extremely showy plant.

Vitex Agnus-castus. CHASTE-TREE. HEMP-TREE. MONK'S PEPPER-TREE. Shrub or small tree with a heavy, aromatic odor resembling lavender. Pale lilac flowers.

Xanthoceras

Showy flowers appearing with the leaves on the last year's branches. Large, greenish fruits, similar to those of the buckeye. Not particular as to soil, a porous, loamy soil and a sunny position seeming best suited. Ornamental, and well suited for solitary planting on the lawn.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. CHINESE FLOWERING CHESTNUT. Very floriferous small tree or shrub. Flowers white, with a yellow to red blotch, borne in long racemes in spring.



SYRINGA, TREE FORM.



Deciduous Trees

Acer - Maple

Among our most ornamental and valuable trees for park and street planting. Nearly all assume a splendid color in autumn; many are valuable timber trees, and some produce sugar.

Acer saccharinum. SILVER MAPLE. Ornamental tree with wide-spreading, slender branches. Grows best in rich and moist soil, but succeeds almost anywhere. Leaves turn clear yellow in fall.



CATALPA BUNGEI.

A. saccharinum Wieri. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. Remarkable for its gracefully pendulous branches and deeply cleft foliage.

Betula - Birch

The Birches are very ornamental and picturesque trees with their trunks covered with papery bark. The white barked species are conspicuous and attractive trees, and, by contrast against somber evergreens, the effect is greatly intensified. The trees are of graceful habit, with long, slender and often pendulous branches.

Betula populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. A medium-sized tree with white, papery bark and slender, pendulous branches. The leaves are triangular in form; dark green and lustrous, turning light yellow in autumn. Thrives in dry, poor soil.

B. alba laciniata pendula. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. A tall, graceful, tree with pendulous branches and deeply cut foliage. Bark white as tree grows older. A superb lawn tree. Highly recommended and universally admired.

Broussonetia - Paper Mulberries

Rapid-growing, ornamental trees cultivated in Asia for paper-making. Thrive best in rich, somewhat moist soil in sheltered positions. Well adapted to the conditions of smoky towns and cities.

Broussonetia papyrifera. Tree 30 to 50 feet, with a broad, round head.

Catalpa

Highly ornamental trees with large, bright green foliage and beautiful white or yellowish flowers in large, showy panicles. The coarse-grained and soft wood is very durable in the soil, and therefore much valued for fence posts and railroad ties. They grow in almost any somewhat moist soil, and are hardy as far north as New England.

Catalpa speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. A large or medium-sized tree of great hardiness. Widely planted, both as a timber tree and as an ornamental. Very rapid growing.

Catalpa bignonioides nana. (*C. bungei*.) ROUND-HEADED CATALPA. A very compact, round-headed bush, obtained by grafting high on a single straight stem. A beautiful ornamental tree; much used in formal gardens, having the outlines and effect of the Standard Bay Tree.

Celtis - Nettle Tree

Valuable as shade trees or as single specimens on the lawn; usually with wide spreading head and light green foliage, which is rarely seriously injured by insects or fungi. They thrive in almost any soil and even in dry situations; of vigorous growth when young. The straight-grained wood is light and



DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

elastic, easily divided, and much used for the manufacture of small articles and for furniture.

Celtis occidentalis. NETTLE TREE, OR SUGARBERRY. Large, handsome tree with stout, spreading branches forming a round-topped crown. Leaves light green and lustrous, fading to tones of yellow in autumn. Fruit like a small cherry, nearly black at maturity. Suited to the dry interior.

Cercidiphyllum - Kadsura Tree

A hardy, ornamental, deciduous, shrubby tree. Prefers rich, moist soil and grows rapidly when young.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. Handsome, distinct tree of pyramidal habit, with dense, light green foliage, purplish when unfolding, fading with tones of yellow and scarlet. One of the best and newest introductions from Japan.

Cornus - Dogwood

Small trees of great hardiness and floral beauty, thriving in: almost any soil or exposure.

Cornus florida pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD. The weeping form of the White-flowering Dogwood. Habit entirely distinct.

C. florida rubra. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Strikingly beautiful, with bright pink floral bracts.

Fraxinus - Ash

Hardy, ornamental trees, valuable for street and park planting. The straight-grained and tough wood is much used for handles of tools, in the manufacture of vehicles and for interior finishing.

Fraxinus velutina. ARIZONIA ASH. 50 feet. A fast-growing and handsome tree for parks or avenues. Round-topped, with glossy foliage. Especially adapted to nearly all conditions in California and Arizona, enduring drought and alkaline soil.

Ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba. (*Salisburia adiantifolia*.) GINKGO. MAIDENHAIR TREE. KEW TREE. A tall, hardy tree, with horizontal branches. Leaves clustered, fan-shaped and maidenhair-like. Of special value for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects. Esteemed as a street tree because of its upright habit and freedom from insect injury. Successfully cultivated in moist, loamy soil.



MORUS ALBA TATARICA PENDULA.

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree, White-wood, Yellow Poplar

Hardy, ornamental, of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. Beautiful for park planting and for avenues, with handsome, clean foliage of rather light bluish-green appearance, rarely attacked by insects or fungi, and assuming a brilliant, yellow color in fall. Tulip-like flowers, conspicuous by their size and shape. One of the noblest trees of the American forest, and the light yellow wood is much used for furniture, boat-building, and the manufacture of small articles. It does not split easily, but is readily worked and bent to any desired shape. The inner bark is said to have medicinal properties. Grows best in deep, rich and somewhat moist soil.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. Narrow, pyramidal head. Flowers greenish yellow, marked with orange. Lumber known in the Middle West as Whitewood, and as Poplar and Yellow Poplar in the East and South. A handsome tree.

Melia

Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis. TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. Of rapid growth, with dense, spreading, umbrella-like head. Splendid, formal, symmetrical, affording excellent shade and producing numerous lilac-colored flowers during the summer. Foliage drooping.

Morus - Mulberry

Grown as food for silk-worms and for the edible berries. There are many Mulberries with ornamental forms. In North America it is known chiefly as a fruit-bearing tree; the fruits are sweet and soft, and are a great attraction to birds, on which account they have been planted in many house-grounds and gardens. Mulberries thrive in almost any soil. The foliage is interesting because



BETULA LACINIATA PENDULA.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

variable; even on the same tree there may be leaves of several forms.

Morus alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Light green, rather small leaves. Rapid-growing, with spreading and ascending branches, forming a broad and dense, round-topped crown. Birds, poultry and hogs are fond of the very sweet fruits.

M. alba Tatarica. WHITE RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Low-growing, bushy-topped. Very hardy. Popular.

M. alba Tatarica pendula. TEA'S WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY. One of the most popular of the ornamental Mulberries in America. When grafted several feet high on straight Russian stock it makes one of the best of small, weeping, lawn trees.

M. rubra. NATIVE RED MULBERRY. A handsome lawn tree with short trunk and stout, spreading branches forming a dense, broad crown. Leaves usually large. Fruit deep red, or, when fully ripe, almost black, nearly always having an agreeable, slight acidity. The largest tree of the genus; timber used for posts and light woodwork.

Platanus

Platanus occidentalis. BUTTWOOD. BUTTONBALL. AMERICAN PLANE-TREE. SYCAMORE. Lofty, with massive boughs. Bark of branches very light; at the base of trunk, dark brown. An excellent street and park tree. Rapid-growing and hardy, thriving best in moist loam.

Prunus

Prunus Cerasus Avium flore pleno. EUROPEAN DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. A charming, small garden tree of rapid

growth, producing, in spring, a profusion of beautiful white blooms which entirely cover the branches; they are very durable as cut flowers.

P. pendula. (*P. Cerasus pendula*). (*Cerasus Japonica rosea*). ROSE-BUD CHERRY. JAPANESE WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERED CHERRY. Small tree with drooping, crooked branches, graceful and beautiful. Rose-pink flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch across, borne in small clusters before the leaves appear.

P. Persica vulgaris. DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH. Esteemed for garden adornment, and affording excellent cut-flowers, which appear in the spring before the leaves. A charming and widely cultivated tree which will thrive in almost any soil. White, pink and red.

Pyrus

Pyrus Halliana (*P. Parkmani*). PARKMAN'S CRAB. Bush or small tree with rose-colored flowers, usually half double. One of the handsomest of the flowering apples.

P. Malus loensis Bechteli. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING AMERICAN CRAB. Small tree with spreading or ascending branches. Blooms in early spring, producing large, very double flowers resembling small roses, of a delicate pink or blush color; fragrant.

Robinia

Robinia Pseudacacia. FALSE ACACIA. BLACK LOCUST. Of remarkably rapid growth; the largest of the genus. Branches spreading; foliage feathery. Flowers white and fragrant, in drooping racemes, expanding in May or June. Fruit a brown legume. Wood durable and adapted to many uses. A popular ornamental tree.

Tamarix - Tamarisk

Graceful and distinct, with light and feathery foliage and large, loose panicles of pinkish flowers. Adapted to warm, arid regions and also excellent for seaside planting.

Tamarix Gallica. FRENCH TAMARISK. Tall shrub or small tree with slender, spreading branches. Showy flowers, white or pinkish, blooming in early summer.

T. Odessana. CASPIAN TAMARISK. Height 4 to 6 feet, with upright, slender branches. Pink flowers, in racemes, appearing late in summer. Foliage bright green.

Taxodium

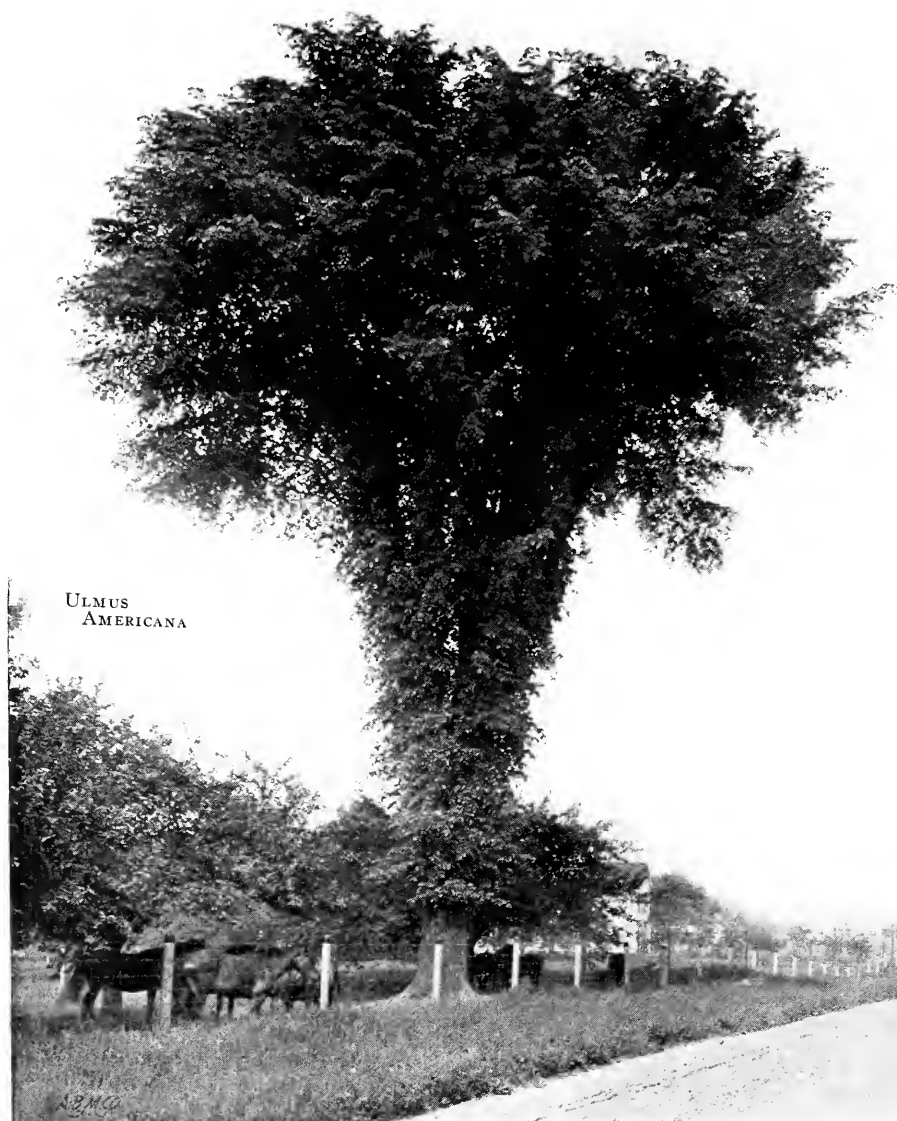
Taxodium distichum. SWAMP OR BALD CYPRESS. DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. Tall and slender, of pyramidal habit, with feathery, foliage, fading with tones of yellow and orange. Fine for parks; will grow on clayey uplands, thrives in moist soil, but grows most luxuriantly in water.

Ulmus - Elm

Stately trees, of graceful habit and beautiful outline. Hardy, and of extremely rapid growth when planted in moist loam. Valuable for park planting and for avenue trees.

Ulmus Americana. WHITE ELM. WATER ELM. AMERICAN ELM. Tall, wide-spreading, with graceful, pendulous branches. A magnificent avenue, lawn or landscape tree, picturesque in age.

U. scabra pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Long, pendulous branches eventually sweeping the ground, enclosing a shady arbor. Graceful and picturesque.





HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

Evergreen Shrubs

Abelia

Handsome, floriferous shrubs, thriving best in sandy loam, either exposed to the sun or in partial shade.

Abelia grandiflora. (*A. rupestris*.) HYBRID ABELIA. Flowers in terminal panicles; white, flushed pink. One of the hardiest and most free-flowering Abelias, flowering continuously from June to November. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation.

A. triflora. Flowers white, tinged with pink.

Arbutus

Lustrous, evergreen foliage. Of great decorative value for parks and gardens in warm-temperate regions. They grow best in well-drained soil, in somewhat sheltered positions not exposed to dry winds, thriving well in a sandy compost of peat and leaf soil and light loam.

Arbutus Unedo. STRAWBERRY TREE. Very beautiful in autumn, when the tree bears its large, scarlet, edible fruits, and at the same time its white or rosy flowers.

Ardisia

Bloom most of the year. Will thrive in any good, potting compost and in a winter night temperature of about 50 degrees. The crop of berries on an Ardisia will remain on the plant for more than a year if the plant be grown in a cool temperature not exceeding 50 degrees at night in winter.

Ardisia crenulata. One of the handsomest berry-bearing plants. Very popular, particularly at Christmas time.

Bauhinia - Mountain Ebony

Tropical trees, shrubs or vines, with showy flowers ranging from white to purple.

Bauhinia purpurea. One of the finest flowering small trees; blooms borne in the greatest profusion, 3 to 5 inches across, varying in color from almost white to a shade of rich purple, and marked and shaded with many tones. In a warm climate the plant will grow to a height of 15 feet in less than two years, blooming all winter and spring.

Berberis - Mahonia - Evergreen Barberry

Attractive shrubs with spiny leaves. Thrive best in sandy, fibrous loam, with partial shade and ample moisture.

Berberis Amurensis Japonica. (*Mahonia Japonica*.) JAPANESE MAHONIA. Beautiful, compound leaves with spiny leaflets; brilliant orange and scarlet fall-coloring. Yellow flowers in long

racemes, opening in early spring. Fruit bluish black. Vigorous growing, standing drought well; thrives best in partial shade.

B. Aquifolium. (*Mahonia Aquifolium*.) OREGON GRAPE. Handsome shrub. Hardy North in sheltered positions. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze hue. Flowers yellow, appearing in spring in dense clusters. Berries blue or nearly black. Thrives in almost any soil, and with partial shade and ample moisture the foliage will be bright and glossy.

B. Darwini. DARWIN'S BARBERRY. Height 1 to 3 feet. Branches brown. Flowers orange-yellow, often reddish outside. Dark purple berries.

Buddleia

Ornamental shrubs, flowering freely in summer. Require light, porous soils and sunny exposures for their best development. In the North, sheltered situations should be selected.

Buddleia Japonica. (*B. curviflora*.) JAPANESE BUDDLEIA. A curious shrub with four-sided, wing-margined branches. Height 4 to 6 feet. Leaves dark green. Showy lilac flowers in dense, pendulous racemes 6 to 8 inches long.

B. variabilis. SWEET-SCENTED BUDDLEIA. 3 to 8 feet. A very handsome species, with showy and fragrant lilac-colored flowers.

Calluna - Heather

This, the famous Heather of literature, is a dwarf evergreen shrub, much resembling a small cedar. It thrives in almost any well-drained soil and is relatively hardy, growing even in New England. Effective results are obtained by grouping or massing, and especially in front of coniferous or other evergreens.

Calluna vulgaris. SCOTCH HEATHER. A low, compact shrub densely covered with minute green leaves. Flowers in great profusion.

Camellia

Camellia Japonica. Evergreen shrub, with shining, dark-green leaves and beautiful, waxy flowers of great substance and durability.

Cassia - Senna

The Cassias delight in a sunny exposure. Generally herb-like shrubs, attractive for the finely-cut foliage and the showy flowers.

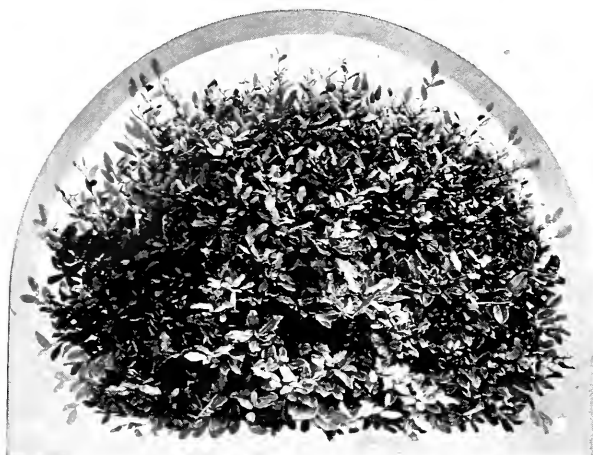
Cassia artemesioides. TREE-LIKE SHRUB. Foliage silvery gray. Flowers deep yellow and fragrant. Withstands drought.

Coprosma

Coprosma Baueri. Foliage glossy, deep green. Adapted for hedges or bedding. With age it forms a compact shrub.



EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued.



ELÆAGNUS REFLEXA.

Coronilla - Crown Vetch

Coronilla glauca. Useful for gardens or hedges, requiring but little care. Masses of yellow flowers in umbels, blooming all the year. Fragrant by day, but not at night.

Cotoneaster

Ornamental shrubs, well adapted for rockeries on account of their low, almost horizontal growth. Thrive in any good, well-drained garden soil, but dislike very moist and shady positions.

Cotoneaster buxifolia. BOX-LEAVED COTONEASTER. Low, spreading shrub. Flowers white, in small clusters, appearing in spring or early summer, soon followed by bright red fruit.

C. microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED COTONEASTER. Low, prostrate shrub, densely branched. Flowers white, usually solitary, expanding in late spring. Fruit bright red, persisting until mid-winter.

C. Simonsi. SHINING-LEAVED ROSE BOX. Shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers white, in two- to five-flowered clusters, followed by bright red berries.

Cratægus - Haw - Hawthorn

Cratægus Pyracantha. THE EVERGREEN THORN. Bright scarlet berries in autumn and early winter. Thrives in any porous soil, either in full sun or partial shade, the former situation being more conducive to highly colored fruit. Often used as a hedge plant.

Cytisus - Broom

Cytisus Canariensis. (*Genista*.) Much-branched shrub. Racemes usually many-flowered. Flowers fragrant; bright yellow. Useful for hedges or bedding; requires but little care.

C. scoparius. (*Genista scoparia*.) SCOTCH BROOM. Interesting. Erect, with long, green branches. Thrives in almost any well-drained soil, preferring sunny situations. Of rapid growth, usually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Leaves small. Bright yellow flowers in great profusion.

Daphne

Low-growing. Handsome foliage and sweet-scented flowers, which, in warmer climates, appear during the winter. They succeed in open, sunny places, and even in dry spots when the start is made with strong, well-rooted plants. They grow very freely in a light, open, well-drained soil.

Daphne odora. Compact. Desirable for the lawn. Flowers small, white and exceedingly fragrant, appearing in winter.

D. odora variegata. Handsome variegated foliage and fragrant pink flowers.

Diosma

Small, heath-like shrubs with white, terminal flowers.

Diosma alba. BREATH OF HEAVEN. Easily grown; adapted to a dry climate. Popular in floral work. Fragrant foliage. Star-shaped flowers.

Duranta

Duranta Plumieri. GOLDEN DEW DROP. Height about 6 feet. Branches ash-colored; flowers pale blue or lilac. A free bloomer.

Elæagnus - Evergreen Oleaster

Ornamental shrubs or small trees with handsome foliage. Will grow in almost any porous soil, either in sun or partial shade.

Elæagnus reflexa. BRONZE OLEASTER. Spreading shrub with spineless branches. Leaves with scattered, brown scales beneath. Fragrant, creamy-white flowers.

E. reflexa variegata. VARIEGATED OLEASTER. Leaves beautifully marked with yellow.

Erica - Heath

Low-growing, much branched, with needle-like leaves and great numbers of rosy, white, or rarely yellow flowers. Andrews' colored engravings of Heaths (1809) mark the first flush of their popularity.

Erica Carnea. A striking form, with bright, rosy flowers. Popular and hardy.

E. Hyalina. Pale rose-colored flowers. Beautiful.

E. Mediterranea. MEDITERRANEAN HEATH. Small and compact. Feathery foliage. Purplish pink flowers in spring.

E. persoluta. White-flowered.

E. Wilmorei (*A. Wilmoreana* and *Vilmoreana*). Flowers rosy; tipped white.

Escallonia

Rapid growers and of easy culture. Odorous flowers in terminal racemes or panicles.

Escallonia alba. Attractive foliage and dainty white flowers.

E. rubra. Flowers red, in short terminal clusters.

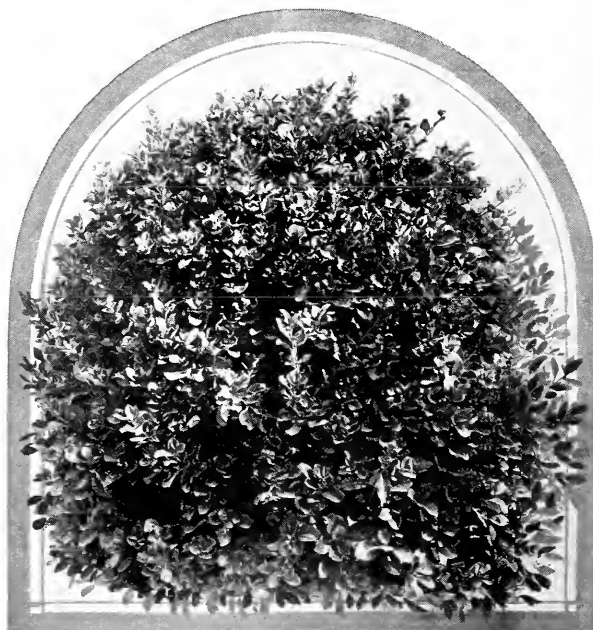
Euonymus - Spindle Tree

Burning Bush - Strawberry Bush

Well adapted for shrubberies or for specimen plants. A moist, loamy soil meets their requirements. Hardy shrubs, noted for the intense coloring of the autumnal foliage.

Euonymus Japonicus aureo-variegatus. Leaves variegated with golden-yellow. Effective.

Euonymus Japonicus. EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. Dense, upright shrub; leaves dark green and lustrous throughout the winter. Thrives in sunlight or in partial shade. Useful as a tub plant for corridor decoration, or equally valuable as a single lawn specimen.



EUONYMUS JAPONICUS.



EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued.

Fatsia - Aralia

Fatsia papyrifera. RICE-PAPER PLANT. Stems several feet high; slender and gracefully waving. Leaves broad and handsome, five-lobed, often two feet across. Immense panicles of tiny, whitish flowers. Very decorative and picturesque. Easily grown.

Grevillea

Grevillea Thelemanniana. One of the best everblooming shrubs. Australian.

Hakea

Australian shrubs, cultivated outdoors in California, and enduring well poor soil and drought. Generally with peculiar foliage and attractive flowers.

Hakea puginiformis. Branches stiff; leaves acicular; at a distance resembling a pine. Flowers whitish.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

Flowers appear from July to October, but particularly in August. Petals commonly yellow. Of simple culture, succeeding in almost any garden soil, but preferring a light, warm land, hence useful in sandy soils, flowering later and longer if partly shaded.

Hypericum Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. Erect, 2 feet in height. 1 to 3 golden-yellow flowers per stalk. Flowers 2 inches in diameter, blooming until after frost. Adapted for the herbaceous border.

Ilex - Holly

Hollies are seen at their best in groups or colonies. They thrive in most soils, but succeed best in moist, rich loam. A situation in partial shade is desirable, owing to the greater luster thereby attained.

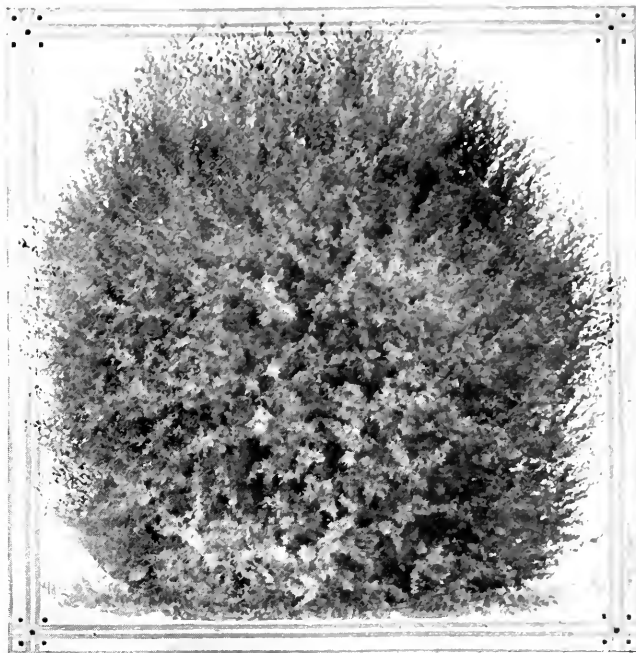
Ilex Aquifolium. EUROPEAN HOLLY. Short, spreading branches, forming a pyramidal head. Shining leaves with strong, spiny teeth. Fruit scarlet, globular, shining, appearing in winter.

I. Aquifolium variegata. EUROPEAN HOLLY. Short, spreading branches, forming a pyramidal head. Beautiful, variegated foliage.

Ilex, gold and silver variegated.

Kalmia - American Laurel

Beautiful, ornamental, evergreen shrubs. Most of the species are hardy North. They thrive well in a



GREVILLEA THELEMANNIANA.

sandy, peaty or loamy soil, but dislike clay and limestone. They grow almost as well in swamps as in drier locations, and prefer partly shaded situations, but thrive also in sunny places provided there is sufficient moisture. Flowers borne in terminal or lateral groups. Rarely solitary.

Kalmia latifolia. MOUNTAIN OR AMERICAN LAUREL. CALICO BUSH. Hardy North. Beautiful, flowering evergreen. Massed in groups or as specimens on the lawn, one of the most decorative plants. Foliage dark and glossy. Even small plants produce flowers, which are borne in large, terminal clusters. Corolla rose-colored to white, with purple markings within.

Ligustrum - Privet, Prim

Evergreen in the Southwest. Grow in almost any kind of soil, and even in rather dry situations and under the shade and drip of trees. Very desirable for shrubberies, with their clean, dark green foliage, which is rarely attacked by insects. Well adapted for hedges, as they can be closely clipped without injury.

Ligustrum Japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET. Bushy shrub, to 10 feet. Creamy-white flowers, followed by purplish berries.

L. Japonicum variegatum. JAPANESE VARIEGATED PRIVET. Compact growth. Leaves marked with creamy-white.

L. ovalifolium. (*L. Californicum*). CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A large, very handsome shrub of upright, pyramidal habit, with dark green, glossy leaves. Well adapted and much used for hedges. Produces white flowers in June.

L. vulgare. COMMON, OR EUROPEAN PRIVET, OR PRIM. An English shrub, with smooth, dark green leaves. Flowers white, in dense, upright panicles.

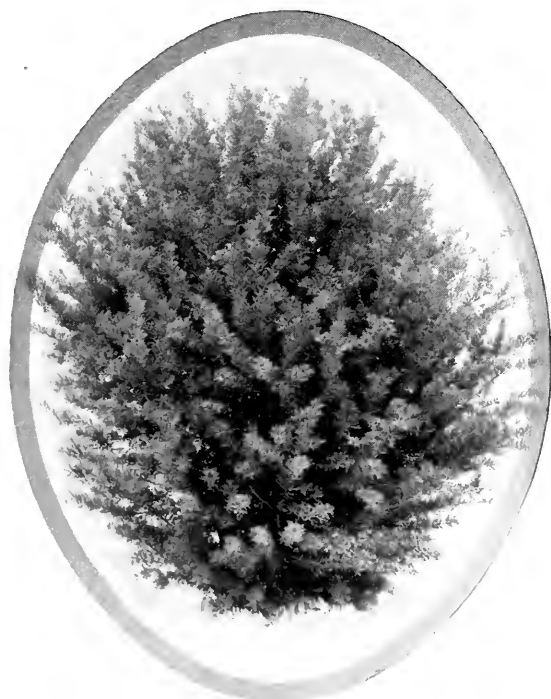
Metrosideros - Ironwood

Metrosideros robusta. Desirable for hedges, for use as house plants, or for specimen planting, affording a tropical appearance. Flowers red; calyx top-shaped. Gorgeous.

M. Tomentosa. BOTTLE BRUSH. Tall shrub, with showy, deep red flowers.

Myrtus - Myrtle

Flowers white or rose-tinged. Cultivated as pot plants in the North. Grown in California and the South as outdoor, ornamental shrubs. Easily cultivated, requiring only fertile soil and an abundance of water in the growing season; they should never be allowed to become quite dry at the roots.



HAKEA PUGIONIFORMIS.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued.

Myrtus communis. ROMAN MYRTLE. TRUE MYRTLE. The classic Myrtle, once sacred to Venus. A handsome shrub 3 to 10 feet high. Foliage aromatic. Deliciously fragrant, white flowers. Everblooming in Southern California. Thrives in the interior.

M. microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED MYRTLE. Small, dark foliage set closely along branches. Fine, ornamental shrub.

Nandina

Nandina domestica. JAPANESE NANDINA. Fairly hardy. Upright; dwarfish, with reed-like stems. Foliage evergreen and graceful, the young growth prettily tinged with red. Numerous white flowers in panicles. Masses of small, red and white berries in fall. An old favorite in California, thriving in any well-drained, loamy soil. Does best in a position shaded from sun during the hotter part of the day.

Nerium - The Oleander

Of easy culture and well adapted to city conditions. Should be protected from frost in winter. In April prune back the old wood which has borne flowers and give more warmth and water. The flowers are borne on the growth of the year, which should be well ripened in June in order to set many strong buds. For this purpose, give the plants plenty of light and air, and water more sparingly when the vegetative growth seems to be finished. After flowering, give the plants less water.

Osmanthus

Osmanthus Aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED OLIVE. Desirable for the garden. Deliciously fragrant white flowers in short clusters, appearing in autumn. The hardest of the genus; compact; prefers partial shade.

O. Aquifolium ilicifolius. Compact, dense shrub, with smaller leaves.

O. Aquifolium ilicifolius argenteum. Leaves marked with silver.

Pittosporum

Evergreen shrubs or small trees; handsome, often fragrant. Cultivated in the open in California and the South.



LIGUSTRUM CALIFORNICUM.



OSMANTHUS AQUIFOLIUM

Pittosporum eugenioides. TARATA. Small tree with handsome, yellowish-green, shining leaves. Much used in California for clipped hedges and ornamental shrubbery. Hardy. Growth rapid.

P. Tobira. TOBIRA. JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM. Winter-flowering shrub, with pure white, fragrant bloom. Easily grown; withstands some frost.

P. Tobira variegatum. Leaves variegated with white. A fine specimen plant for lawns and gardens.

P. undulatum. MOCK ORANGE. Shrub or small tree, with luxuriant, deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers intensely fragrant at night. Desirable for hedges or avenues.

Pleroma

Pleroma splendens. Of tropical type, attaining a height of 5 feet. Popular house plant. Everblooming, with deep blue flowers.

Prunus

Prunus ilicifolia. ISLAY. SPANISH WILD CHERRY. MOUNTAIN EVERGREEN CHERRY. Evergreen bush or small tree with dense crown. Flowers white, in slender racemes. Fruit sometimes 2/3 of an inch long, purple or nearly black. A most worthy garden plant.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia. CATALINA CHERRY. Grows rapidly under cultivation, making a compact, very dark green crown. Useful also in pots and tubs.

P. Laurocerasus Schipkaensis. CHERRY LAUREL. HARDY ENGLISH LAUREL. Hardy in New York, though protection from severe winds is always desirable. Often grown in tubs for house decoration. Small tree, with handsome evergreen foliage.

Raphiolepis

Raphiolepis ovata. Handsome, broad-leaved, evergreen shrub bearing white flowers in summer and black berries in fall. Will thrive in any good, well-drained soil.

Rosmarinus

Rosmarinus. ROSEMARY. A hardy shrub with aromatic leaves, which are used for seasoning. Oil of Rosemary, distilled from the leaves, is a common preparation in drug stores. The leaves are also used in making Hungary water. Recommended for hedges in Southern California, especially for dry and rocky places near the coast. It has small, light blue flowers, which are much sought by bees.

Spartium

Spartium junceum. (*Genista juncea*). SPANISH BROOM. Handsome; upright; height to 15 feet, with green, rush-like branches, almost leafless. Showy, fragrant, golden-yellow flowers appearing all the year. Thrives in almost any well-drained soil and is valuable for sandy and rocky exposures.

Viburnum

Viburnum Tinus. LAURUSTINUS. Bushy. Desirable for hedges or bedding. Glossy, dark green leaves. Flowers white or pinkish white, slightly fragrant, appearing almost the entire year, blooming plentifully in winter; cymes somewhat convex, 2 to 3 inches broad. Fruit ovoid, black at maturity; rather dry. A handsome shrub; often cultivated as a pot-plant North. Thrives in almost any well-drained, fertile soil.



Evergreen Trees



Acacia

Shrubs or trees. Few pests trouble them. Water in abundance they like at all times, especially in the early summer months, their growing season. All the Acacias are among the freest-flowering of our hard-wooded plants.

Acacia armata. KANGAROO THORN. Good, spreading hedge shrub. Grown also for spring bloom. Flowers yellow.

A. Baileyana. Small, handsome tree. Flowers lemon-yellow, blooming early.

A. cultriformis. A blaze of color when in bloom, flowers deep yellow.

A. dealbata. SILVER WATTLE. Rapid-growing, with golden-yellow flowers.

A. elata. PEPPER-TREE WATTLE. Desirable street tree.

A. floribunda. A tree of rapid growth and spreading habit. Of somewhat willowy appearance. Produces quantities of yellow bloom.

A. juncifolia. (*A. pinifolia*.)

A. latifolia. Best for sea-shore planting. Flowers golden-yellow.

A. longifolia. SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE. Useful as a street tree.

A. lophantha. Of rapid growth. Valuable for planting on sand dunes along the sea coast.

A. melanoxylon. AUSTRALIAN BLACKWOOD. BLACK ACACIA. 75 feet. Of compact, pyramidal growth. A favorite street tree. The wood takes a beautiful polish and is used for pianos, billiard tables, etc.

A. mollissima. BLACK WATTLE. Much like *A. dealbata*, with darker foliage and blooming later. Flowers fragrant.

A. pendula. WEEPING MYALL. Handsome, pendulous branches. Foliage pale or ash-colored.

A. podalyriæfolia. A rare variety, adapted for specimen planting, thriving in dry situations, and requiring little care. A small tree, with silvery foliage, and broad crown. Long racemes of deep yellow flowers, appearing about Christmas time. The finest flowering of the Acacias.

A. pycnantha. GOLDEN WATTLE. Thrifty small tree

A. saligna. Small and of drooping habit. Large heads of rich yellow flowers.

A. verticillata. Bushy, spreading shrub. Needle-like foliage. Abundant deep yellow bloom.

Araucaria

Grown for their striking, symmetrical habit and interesting, green foliage. Thrive in the open in the South. Soil should have thorough drainage, and it is recommended to place them in full exposure to sun and air.

Araucaria Bidwillii. Rather narrow in growth. One of the best and handsomest species for pots. Known in Australia as Bunga-bunga.

A. Braziliana. Forest tree of Brazil, there attaining a height of 100 feet. Deep green leaves, sharp pointed and loosely imbricated. Cone large

and nearly globular. Furnishes a good, useful wood and a light-colored resin. In Brazil the seeds are eaten.

A. excelsa. NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. Light green. Branches frondose.

A. imbricata. MONKEY PUZZLE. Branches at first horizontal, but finally becoming much deflexed. Leaves stiff, leathery and sharp-pointed.

Camphora - Camphor Tree

Camphora officinalis. A symmetrical, ornamental tree, which will thrive in poor soil. Bright green foliage. A splendid lawn or avenue tree. The whole plant contains camphor; the gum is obtained from the extracted juice.

Casuarina - Beefwood - She Oak

Casuarina stricta. Jointed and leafless, the numerous branches taking the place of leaves. Adapted to alkaline soils and enduring the heat of Arizona. Remarkable for rapid growth. A valuable street tree.

Cedrus - Cedar

Large, ornamental evergreen trees, with wide-spreading branches. They prefer well-drained,



ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII (EVERGREEN.)

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

loamy soil, and will also grow in sandy clay if there is no stagnant moisture.

Cedrus Atlantica. Large, pyramidal tree, to 120 feet, with upright leading shoots.

C. Deodara. INDIAN CEDAR. A majestic tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. Thrives throughout California and Arizona, withstands the desert conditions of the interior.

C. Libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. Large tree, with wide spreading, horizontal branches, forming a broad head when older; leading shoot nodding. Cones 3-4 in. long, brown.

Ceratonia - Carob St. John's Bread

Ceratonia Siliqua. EVERGREEN. Grown both for shade and for the edible pods. A handsome tree with glossy leaves. Very desirable for parking. Thrives in Southern California.

Chamaecyparis Cypress

Beautiful evergreens, valuable as garden and park ornaments, and, in the smaller sizes, widely used in window-boxes, jardinières and tubs.

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana. (Cupressus Lawsoniana.) Of columnar habit. Foliage very glaucous, with a metallic hue.

C. Lawsoniana argentea. Of slender habit, with very glaucous, almost silvery, foliage.

C. Lawsoniana glauca. BLUE LAWSON'S CYPRESS. One of the hardier forms. Foliage of metallic glaucous tint.

C. Lawsoniana pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL LAWSON'S CYPRESS.

C. Lawsoniana. TRIUMPH OF BOSKOOP. A beautiful variety, distinguished by its strong and outstanding foliage.

C. Nutkaensis. (Thuyopsis borealis). YELLOW CEDAR. Outline broadly conical; ascending branches, pendulous at the extremities. Leaves densely imbricate, usually dark green. A handsome tree, occurring from Sitka to Oregon.

C. obtusa. (Retinispora obtusa). JAPANESE CYPRESS. HINOKI CYPRESS. Horizontal

branches; branchlets frondlike, flattened and green above with whitish lines beneath. The largely of this species, many of them very aged and valuable.

C. pisifera aurea. (Cupressus pisifera). GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. New growth rich, golden yellow, changing to greener hues. Very showy.

C. pisifera plumosa. PLUME-LIKE CYPRESS. Small, dense tree of conical out-line. Foliage bright green, disposed in numerous feathery branchlets.

Cryptomeria Japanese Cedar

Cryptomeria Japonica. JAPANESE CEDAR. Young and thrifty plants possess remarkable grace and beauty. Will endure temperatures below zero, but thrives best in sheltered situations. Cones reddish brown. When protected from cold winds the tree assumes the beauty which has made it so noteworthy in Japan.

C. Japonica elegans. ELEGANT JAPANESE CEDAR. A lower, dense tree, of robust habit, with horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets, clothed with bright green foliage, changing in autumn to bronzy crimson.

Eupressus - Cypress

Beautiful trees, valuable in California, Arizona and the Gulf States for parks, streets, wind-breaks or hedges. Thrive in deep, moist, sandy-loamy soil, well drained. Aromatic, evergreen foliage.

Cupressus Arizona. ARIZONA CYPRESS. Small or medium sized tree. Horizontal branches, forming a pyramidal head. Branches stout.

C. macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. A picturesque tree with dark green foliage. Extensively planted for hedges and wind-breaks.

C. macrocarpa Guadalupeensis. BLUE CYPRESS. Charming and picturesque. Color effective for grouping. Well adapted to the Southwest.

C. sempervirens. ITALIAN CYPRESS. PYRAMIDAL, OR ROMAN CYPRESS. Slender, with dark green foliage. Suitable for cemeteries, gate posts and arches.

Eucalyptus Gum Tree

Valuable hardwood trees, mostly of rapid growth. The timber is exceedingly durable and largely used by shipbuilders, railroad engineers, implement makers, and for building purposes. Felling for timber should be effected towards the end of the dry season, when the flow of the sap is least active. Ring-barking, if necessary, should be performed during the latter part of the cool, or the earlier part of the warm season, so that by largely exhausting the sap, the fewest or no new shoots will rise from the root. The leaves of many species contain a valuable antiseptic, volatile oil, which is distilled for pharmaceutical purposes. The bark of several species yields a resin containing tannin in commercial quantities, on account of which the name of Gum Trees is applied to the genus.



CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS.



CEDRUS DEODARA.



CLAREMONT NURSERIES



EUCALYPTUS—Continued.

Eucalyptus acmenioides. WHITE MAHOGANY GUM. Tall tree. Timber heavy, strong and durable; good for palings, rails, floor boards, etc.

E. bicolor. BLACK BOX. A new variety, attaining a height of 150 feet. Timber of great strength and durability.

E. bosistoana. A late introduction.

E. botryoides. BASTARD MAHOGANY. An ornamental, symmetrical, stately tree, well suited for avenues. Especially adapted to the coast region. Timber valuable, reddish in color, hard and durable.

E. calophylla. Medium-sized; umbrageous; leaves firm and thick. Of rather slow growth and subject to frost. Good for small gardens or for shade trees for avenues. Flowers white, in large clusters, appearing late into the fall. Valuable for bees. Fruits polished and sold for pipe bowls. Wood used for spokes. Bark contains tannin.

E. citriodora. LEMON-SCENTED GUM. Unequaled for scenic effect. Reaches great height. Trunk slender; bark smooth, white. Branchlets long, slender and drooping. A favorite ornamental tree of rapid growth in the warmer parts of California; subject to frost. Timber hard, elastic and durable, valuable for piles and girders. The lemon-scented leaves yield a volatile oil used in perfumery.

E. corunta. YATE TREE. Large tree. Used successfully as a roadside tree in Southern California. Adapted to the lemon belt, and tolerating alkaline and saline soils. Resists heat to a remarkable degree. Prefers a somewhat humid soil. Timber hard, tough and elastic; suitable for shafts and frames of carts, and considered equal to ordinary ash wood.

E. corymbosa. BLOODWOOD. A shapely tree; foliage often tinted red. Fine when in flower. Timber very hard when dry, more durable than any other under ground, and much used for fence posts, rails, railroad ties and rough building purposes. Bark yields about 28 per cent. tannic acid.

E. corynocalyx. SUGAR GUM. The best drought-resisting tree for desert regions. Foliage contains but little oil, is sweetish, and is eagerly browsed by stock. A fine, ornamental shade tree, used for roadside planting in Southern California. Of erect and symmetrical growth. Bark smooth. Timber hard, strong, durable, and useful for railroad ties, telegraph poles and fence posts. Said to be the quickest-growing shade tree for regions exposed to hot winds. Also thrives near the coast and profits by moisture.

E. crebra. NARROW-LEAVED IRONBARK. Tall, straight tree of slender growth. One of the hardiest, enduring a great variety of climatic conditions. Timber heavy, hard, elastic and durable; used for masts, railroad ties, piles, fence posts, and in the construction of bridges and wagons; also suitable for splitting into palings. 100 feet.



CHAMÆCYPARIS
PISIFERA PLUMOSA.



CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA.

E. diversicolor. KARRI. A colossal, symmetrical tree, attaining twelve feet in diameter and four hundred feet in height. Bark smooth, white. A rapid grower, profuse bloomer, and considered a good tree for bees. Timber ranks with the best known; elastic; valued for building purposes, shafts, masts, fence rails. Compares favorably with the Blue Gum. Not well adapted to the dry heat of the far interior, but considered frost-resistant.

E. ficifolia. CRIMSON-FLOWERED EUCALYPTUS. A handsome, umbrageous, dwarf tree or tall shrub of symmetrical habit. The best of all species for garden ornamentation. A heat-resisting avenue tree, withstanding drought. Adapted to the lemon-belt. A rapid grower. Much prized for the gorgeous, red color of its large flowers, which appear in June, and are valuable for floral decorations. Seed-cones so large that they are often polished for pipe bowls. Large, leathery, dark green leaves.

E. Globulus. BLUE GUM. 300 ft. high, or less. Very attractive to bees, but the nectar has a strong and unpleasant odor. In California, more extensively used than any other gum for fuel and wind-breaks. Thrives in all localities within 100 miles of the coast. Will stand protracted drought without irrigation in a region of only eight or ten inches annual rainfall. The most rapid-growing species. Wood, when polished, resembles hickory. Timber used by ship-builders for planking and keels; used also for piles, shafts, spokes, fence rails, telegraph poles, railroad ties, bridges, tool handles, insulator pins. Will tolerate 19 degrees F.



CHAMÆCYPARIS
LAWSONIANA ALUMI.

EUCALYPTUS—Continued.



EUCALYPTUS BLOOM

E. gomphocephala. TOOART TREE. 120 feet high, or less. Timber tough, heavy and rigid; texture close; grain twisted; shrinks but little and does not split while seasoning. Suitable for large scantlings where great strength is needed, also in ship-building and for bridge supports. One of the strongest woods known.

E. goniocalyx. BASTARD BOX TREE. NEW SOUTH WALES BLUE GUM. 300 feet high. Ascends to 4,000 feet elevation. A rapid grower, particularly in higher altitudes. Wood hard and tough; especially esteemed for wheelwrights' work; also for house-building, fence rails, etc. Excellent for fuel.

E. Gunnii. CIDER GUM. Small tree, with thick, shining leaves. A very hardy species. Cattle and sheep readily browse on the foliage, as it lacks the peculiarly pungent Eucalyptus odor.

E. hemiphloia. AUSTRALIAN BOX-TREE. 90 feet high, or less. Timber hard and tough; valued for railroad ties, telegraph poles, shafts, spokes, etc., also makes excellent fuel. Endures temperature from 15 to 105 degrees.

E. leucoxydon. WHITE IRONBARK. Tall tree, usually branching low. Valuable bee tree, making excellent honey. Flowers vary from white to pink. Timber superior to that of almost any other Eucalypt for certain purposes, excelling hickory. Valued for hardness and durability; used by wagon- and ship-builders; adapted for underground work, railroad ties and bridges; also used for axe handles and for turning. Will grow on stony ridges unfit for ordinary cultural purposes. Thrives in a large range from the coast to Phoenix, Ariz.

E. longifolia. WOOLLY-BUTT. Usually shapely, with straight trunk, sometimes attaining a height of 200 feet in Australia. Thrives near the coast in the United States, but does not endure the dry heat of some of the interior valleys. Timber durable, but not so strong and elastic as that of many of the Eucalyptus; used for posts, ties, street paving, etc. Abundant bloom, present for several months of the year, furnishing nectar for bees, often at a time of the year when other sources are wanting.

E. melliodora. HONEY-SCENTED GUM. Spreading tree, 120 feet high. Timber used by wheelwrights and ship-builders; makes excellent fuel. Flowers particularly rich in nectar, and much sought by bees.

E. microtheca. One of the best trees for desert tracts. Tolerates the intense, scorching heat of a desert summer, and a winter temperature of 18 degrees F. Timber valuable for cabinet work, etc.

E. obliqua. STRINGY-BARK. Tall tree; very ornamental. Much valued for bees. Will grow on poor, dry soil, but subject to frost in California. Wood useful only for cheap, rough work.

E. polyanthemus. RED BOX-TREE. A fine, well branched, ornamental shade or avenue tree, usually of medium size, but

ranging from 40 to 150 feet. Flowers small, white, in close panicles, described as resembling gigantic heads of mignonette. Leaves dull green or ashy. A fairly good grower, not subject to drought and cold, but flourishing under varied conditions, whether at or near the coast, in the foot-hills, on the mountain sides, or in the dry, hot valleys of the interior. Timber exceedingly hard, strong and durable. Unsurpassed for fuel and much used for ties and wheelwrights' work. Very useful for bees, flowering in January and February.

E. punctata. LEATHER-JACKET. HICKORY GUM. Beautiful, spreading tree, 100 feet or more high. Thrives near the coast. Timber hard, tough, close-grained and very durable; suitable for implements, fence posts, railroad ties, and wheelwrights' and ship-builders' work.

E. resinifera. KING EUCALYPT. FOREST MAHOGANY. Tall tree, reaching 100 feet. Timber valued for its strength and durability. Used for street paving and interior house work. Particularly good for fuel.

E. robusta. SWAMP-MAHOGANY. Handsome, symmetrically branching tree, attaining, in the Southwest, a height of 50 feet and a diameter of 1 foot. The heavy foliage and spreading habit give the tree a stately, robust appearance, hence the name, *robusta*. Leaves large and leathery, upper side dark green, the lower a paler green. The cream-colored flowers are large and quite abundant. Especially valuable for bees. Thrives at or near the coast, but does not endure well the dry heat of the interior; will grow in a variety of situations if supplied with sufficient water. The wood of this tree is not in special favor with artisans, but as it is durable underground, it is very useful for posts, ties and similar purposes. Said to be free from the attacks of destructive insects.

E. rostrata. RED GUM. Of fairly rapid growth, and usually above medium size. Grows under a great variety of climatic conditions, enduring a range of temperature from 15 degrees to 115 degrees F. Thrives in the moist, foggy sections of the coast regions of the Southwest, and endures the desert conditions of Southern Arizona. Timber unsurpassed for many purposes; almost as hard as iron when thoroughly dry; durable both underground and in water. Useful for ship-building, bridge-building, paving, for telegraph poles, posts, piles and house blocks. Takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany" by the trade. On account of its profuse bloom it is a good honey-yielding tree. Also useful as a shade tree or as a wind-break.

E. rudis. DESERT GUM. Stately and erect, a vigorous and rapid grower, noted for its toughness. Excellent as an avenue tree and for wind-breaks, withstanding winds, heat and cold. Height 100 feet. Well suited to the conditions of Arizona and similar places, enduring a temperature from 15 to 115 degrees F. Wood hard and close-grained.



EUCALYPTUS.



CLAREMONT CALIFORNIA



EUCALYPTUS—Continued.

E. saligna. WEEPING GUM. WHITE AND GRAY GUM. Tall, picturesque variety, with its gracefully drooping branches. Hardy. First-class timber. Height 75 feet.

E. sideroxylon. RED IRONBARK. Medium to large size. Wood dark red, very hard, heavy and durable; adapted for bridge construction, railway ties, girders, large beams, joists, posts, hubs, spokes and shafts. In California it thrives in dry soil near the coast and on the plains and hill-sides of many of the interior valleys. Not suited to the dry, hot interior valleys of California and Arizona. Its shape and attractive appearance make it a desirable shade tree; also serviceable as a wind-break and as a source of honey. As a forest cover for situations too stony and sterile for the faster-growing species, it is of considerable value.

E. tereticornis. FLOODED GUM. FOREST RED GUM. GRAY GUM. 100 feet. Of rapid growth in the Southwest. Trees usually tall and straight when growing near together; otherwise more branching and stocky. Will withstand temperature from 15 to 112 degrees; also endures drought well. Characteristics and uses resemble *E. rostrata*. Timber reddish; hard, heavy and extremely durable; useful for shingles, flooring, piles, bridge work, street paving blocks, boat building and wheelwrights' work under water. Good honey producer. Will thrive on undrained ground.

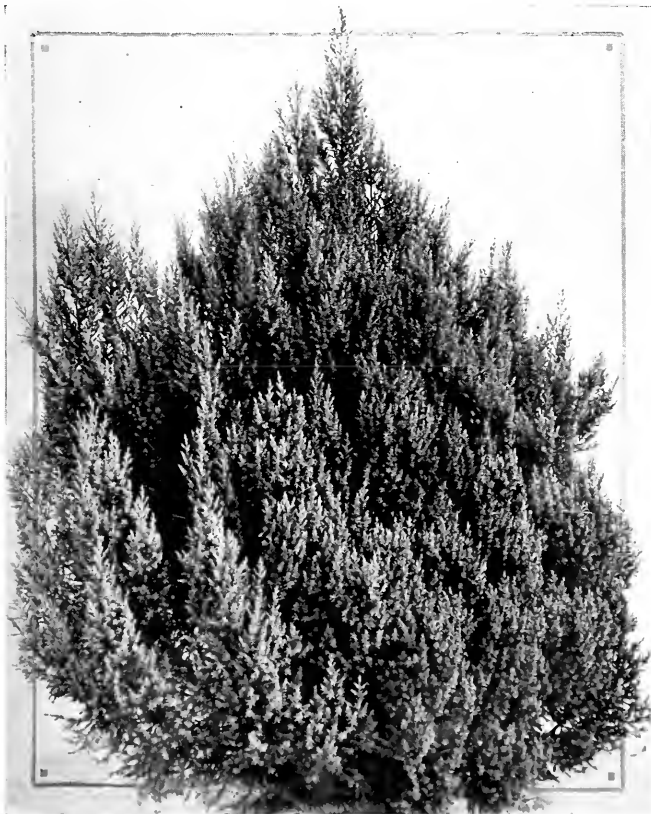
E. viminalis. MANNA GUM. NARROW-LEAVED RED GUM. Of large size and rapid growth, the graceful branches drooping considerably. Hardy, growing under quite a variety of climatic conditions, withstanding frost and strong winds. In the Southwest it thrives near the coast, on the dry mesas, in the elevated valleys of the interior and in the hot valleys of much of the desert region. Endures temperature ranging from 15 to 115 degrees F. Timber less valuable than that of most Eucalyptus; not durable underground, and does not make the best of fuel, yet is frequently employed for shingles, fence rails and ordinary building purposes. Can be grown for a forest cover, for wind-breaks and for fuel in many localities where a better timber will not thrive. A valuable bee tree. Sheep will feed on the foliage.

Ficus

Ficus macrophylla. MORETON BAY FIG. Much planted in southern and middle California. Perhaps the grandest Australian avenue tree.

Grevillea

Grevillea robusta. SILK OAK. Fern-like, graceful foliage. In California and Southern Florida, a valuable lawn or avenue tree, and will stand some frost. One of the most eligible trees for desert culture.



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS HIBERNICA.



STATELY EUCALYPTUS.

Jacaranda

Jacaranda ovalifolia. (*J. mimosafolia*.) Symmetrical and beautiful, with graceful, fern-like foliage and large clusters of lavender-colored flowers appearing in early summer. As it is a rapid grower, it requires pruning. Rather susceptible to frost, but endures heat well.

Juniperus - Juniper

Many species are hardy North. The erect-growing species are mostly of pyramidal or columnar habit, and very decorative as single specimens, or for planting in groups. They thrive in sandy, loamy, moderately moist soil, and grow well even in rather dry, rocky and gravelly ground. They prefer open, sunny situations, and are well adapted for hedges or wind-breaks; also for seaside planting. Timber valuable for interior work.

Juniperus Chinensis procumbens. PROCUMBENT CHINESE JUNIPER. Dense, low shrub with spreading, procumbent branches; branchlets numerous; foliage grayish-green. Charming for rockeries. Vigorous.

J. communis Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Narrow columnar form, with upright, dense branches. Tips of branchlets erect.

Libocedrus - Incense Cedar

Very ornamental, tall, evergreen trees of pyramidal habit, with frond-like branches. Thrive best in well-drained soil, and prefer open situations.

Libocedrus decurrens. (*Biota gigantea*.) WHITE CEDAR. To 100 feet, with erect or spreading short branches, forming a rather narrow, feathery crown. Thrives well except in the colder sections of the northern states. Valuable park tree.

Magnolia

Highly ornamental and popular. Large flowers and leaves.

Magnolia grandiflora. BULL BAY. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. Stately evergreen tree of pyramidal habit. Leaves thick and firm. Flowers waxy white, abundant, fragrant, 6 to 8 inches across. Widely cultivated in the South.

Parkinsonia

Parkinsonia aculeata. JERUSALEM THORN. Small, thorny evergreen, with feathery, drooping branches and handsome, yellow, fragrant flowers. Admirable for hedges. Thrives in the driest places and can endure some cold. Adapted to the warmer sections of Arizona and California.

Picea - Spruce

Ornamental; pyramidal. Many of them of great hardiness. Spreading, whorled branches

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued.

clothed densely with acicular leaves. Their spire-like crowns lend a peculiar charm, and several of the species are admirable as avenue trees and for wind-breaks. They thrive in well-drained soils freely exposed to sun and air. The Spruces are important timber trees; the soft and light, straight-grained wood is much used for the interior finish of houses and for ship-building, but is not durable under ground. The bark of some species is used for tanning leather, and the resinous exudations are sometimes employed in medicine.

Picea pungens glauca. COLORADO, OR KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. The most beautiful Spruce for lawn or garden. Numerous branchlets, with dense, silvery-blue foliage.

P. pungens glauca pendula. WEEPING BLUE SPRUCE. Silvery-blue foliage and pendulous branches. Very attractive.

Pinus - Pine

Resiniferous trees, usually tall, rarely shrubby, with spreading branches forming a pyramidal or round-topped, and in old age often very picturesque head. Among the most important timber trees of the northern hemisphere, many of them valuable for the decoration of parks and gardens. Not very particular as to soil, and in their native habitats usually occupy the less fertile situations, as dry uplands and sandy plains. Among them may be found species adapted to the requirements of almost every section of the country. Indispensable in the composition of landscape effects, for wind-breaks, and as screens against objectionable, tall objects.

Pinus Canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PINE. Slender branches and yellowish branchlets. Leaves slender, spreading and pendulous, light green and lustrous. A tree of ornamental appearance and rapid growth. Endures drought well. None better for Southern California. Timber exceptionally durable.

P. Pinea. STONE PINE. PARASOL PINE. Long, horizontally spreading branches forming, in older trees, a broad, flat-topped head. Of picturesque habit, with a trunk usually destitute of branches for a considerable height, and with a wide-spreading, parasol-like head. In warmer regions, often cultivated for its edible seeds.



PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA.

P. radiata. MONTEREY PINE. Stout, spreading branches; bright green foliage. Of rapid growth and bushy habit when young. Handsome.

P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. Horizontal branches in regular whorls forming a symmetrical pyramid. In old age the head is usually broad and open. Hardy, picturesque, and of rapid growth.

P. Thunbergi. JAPANESE BLACK PINE. A handsome tree with spreading, often somewhat pendulous branches, forming a broad, pyramidal head. Branchlets orange-yellow.

P. Torreyana. SOLEDAD PINE. Branches spreading or ascending. Dark green leaves.

Quercus - Oak

Foliage always beautiful, with many shades of green; often especially attractive with leaves of contrasting colors. Globular or oblong fruits or acorns.

Quercus agrifolia. CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK. A majestic tree. Leaves small; dull green above, light green below.

O. Suber. CORK OAK. Broad, round-topped head and thick, deeply furrowed, spongy, elastic bark. From this species cork is obtained. It is cultivated for this purpose in East India and also in California, where it thrives well. Also valuable as a street tree and for specimen planting.

Schinus

Schinus Molle. PERUVIAN MASTIC-TREE. CALIFORNIA PEPPER-TREE. Outline rounded and branches pendulous when not trimmed. Covered in summer with ripe fruits the size of peppercorns, of a beautiful rose color. Extensively cultivated in southern and middle California, thriving best in the warm, interior valleys, enduring much heat and drought. Hardy on the coast at San Francisco. Valued as a lawn and avenue tree and for wind-breaks.

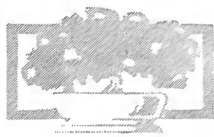
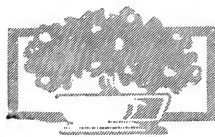
S. terebinthifolius. BRAZILIAN PEPPER TREE. OAK-LEAVED PEPPER. Grows to a height of 40 feet, with flat, spreading head, handsome foliage and scarlet berries. Desirable for streets and avenues and for specimen planting. Adapted to dry situations. Hardy in San Francisco. Less subject to scale than some other varieties. Increasing in popularity.

Sciadopitys

Sciadopitys verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. A remarkable Japanese evergreen with ascending branches in regular whorls forming a narrow, pyramidal, compact head; branches spreading or pendulous in old age. Deep green, lustrous leaves. A beautiful lawn tree for the coast; not adapted to the interior, but will endure temperature much below zero.



PINUS PINEA.



EVERGREEN TREES—Continued.

Sequoia - Big Trees of California Redwood

Picturesque forest trees, often gigantic, which are found only in California.

Sequoia gigantea. CALIFORNIA BIG TREE. A magnificent park, avenue or specimen tree, of pyramidal form, with lower branches reaching the ground. Trunk heavy and massive. Bark of old trees from one to two feet thick. One of the rarest of all living species; the best living representative of a geologic age long passed away; the most impressive and noble of all known trees. The resistance offered by this wonderful species to fire, old age and decay is unique; but the seeds, even under favorable circumstances, have a very low vitality, and one seldom finds a single young tree in the *S. gigantea* groves, excepting on the south fork of the Kaweah and on the branches of the Tule river.

S. sempervirens. CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. A graceful, ornamental tree, of rapid growth, pyramidal and tapering, taller and more slender than *S. gigantea*. Seed-cones borne on long, drooping stems. Timber light, durable and easily worked; valuable in the construction of buildings and for various manufacturing purposes.

Sterculia

Valuable for lawn and street trees. Flowers usually in panicles or large clusters, sometimes very showy, varying from greenish to dull red and scarlet. Clean, glossy foliage, mainly renewed each year. Trunks very large at base, and taper rapidly.

Sterculia acerifolia. (*Brachychiton*). FLAME TREE. Pyramidal evergreen, with large, light green leaves. Thrives in either dry or fairly moist places. Flowers brilliant scarlet, in large, showy trusses. The Flame Tree is largely planted on streets and lawns, presenting a gorgeous appearance when in bloom.

S. diversifolia. (*Brachychiton*.) VICTORIAN BOTTLE TREE. A magnificent avenue tree, with graceful, tapering trunk. Foliage bright, glossy green.

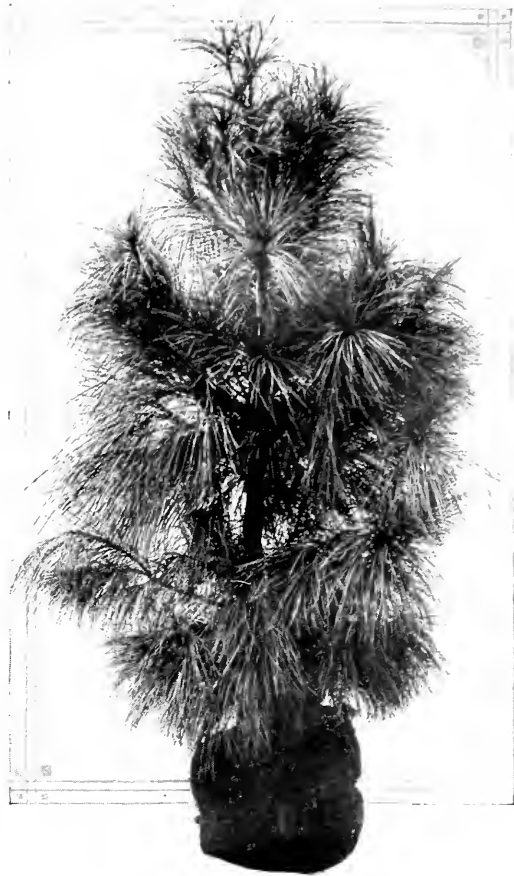
Taxus - Yew

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Thrives in moist, but well-drained sandy loam. Bark reddish, flaky, and deeply fissured in old trees. Branches spreading, forming a broad, low head. Branchlets somewhat pendulous. Fruit bright scarlet. The tree is often trimmed into formal and fantastic shapes.

T. baccata fastigiata. (*T. Hibernica*). IRISH YEW. Stout, remarkably compact, upright branches and branchlets. Dark, glossy green leaves. One of the most desirable evergreens of columnar habit for formal gardens. Distinct.



SEQUOIA GIGANTEA.



PINUS STROBUS.

Thuya - Arborvitæ

Of narrow, pyramidal habit, with much ramified branches and frond-like branchlets, flattened and clothed with small, scale-like leaves, the cones not exceeding one inch in length. Well adapted for hedges and wind-breaks. Thrive in a somewhat moist, loamy soil.

Thuya occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. COMMON ARBORVITÆ. WHITE CEDAR. Especially beautiful when young. Foliage bright green, yellowish-green beneath, with tones of brown and bronze in winter. Used in tubs and jardinières; also appropriate for gardens.

T. orientalis aurea. GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. A low, compact shrub, golden-yellow in spring, changing to bright green. Suitable for borders or specimen planting.

T. orientalis aurea nana. BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. Of very dwarf and compact habit, with golden-yellow foliage. One of the best and most popular dwarf, hardy evergreens.

T. orientalis compacta. COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. Low and very compact, with bright green foliage. A very attractive formal variety.

T. orientalis pyramidalis. (*Biota orientalis*). PYRAMIDAL ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. One of the tallest and hardest varieties. Foliage bright green.

Thuyopsis

Thuyopsis dolabrata nana. HATCHET-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf, pyramidal tree. Branchlets irregularly whorled or scattered, horizontally spreading. One of the most beautiful Japanese conifers.

Umbellularia

Umbellularia Californica. CALIFORNIA LAUREL. Unsurpassed in beauty by any evergreen tree of temperate regions. Handsome, dark, dense crown of lustrous foliage. Useful for avenue or specimen planting. The leaves contain a highly aromatic and volatile essential oil and will burn vigorously in the camp fire, even while green. Flowers fragrant. Drupes at first yellowish-green, becoming purple when ripe. The wood takes a beautiful polish and is considered the most valuable produced in the forests of Pacific North America for interior finish of houses and for furniture; also used in boat building.



Ferns

A shady nook, where the soil is moist and the drainage good, will prove an ideal location, especially if a liberal amount of leaf-mould or woods earth is available.

Nephrolepis

A genus of subtropical ferns.

Nephrolepis Amerpohli. LACE FERN. Exquisite and dainty, the finely divided fronds closely resembling delicate lace.

N. exaltata. SWORD FERN. Good for outdoor culture; frequently planted on the trunks of *Phoenix Canariensis*. Beautiful in shaded rockeries, ferneries, etc. Easily grown and useful for many purposes. Erect fronds.

N. exaltata Bostoniensis. BOSTON FERN. Highly valued for pots or hanging baskets. If protected from frost, wind and sun will grow out of doors. Long, gracefully arching fronds.

N. exaltata superbissima. FLUFFY RUFFLES FERN. Compact. Fronds very irregular.

N. Whitmani. OSTRICH PLUME FERN. Finely divided, feathery fronds.

Pteridium

Pteridium aquilinum. (*Pteris*). BRACKEN OR BRAKES. Large, rampant ferns. Leaves deciduous, 2 to 4 feet long and 1 to 3 feet wide, bright green, borne on stout, straw-colored or brownish stipes. Fine for naturalizing among shrubs or in woodlands. Thrives either in full sun or partial shade.

Polystichum

Polystichum angulare proliferum. THE LACE FERN. A European variety, adapted to temperate regions. Easily grown, thriving best in the shade. Compound, lanceolate leaves.

Pteris

Pteris tremula. An Australian variety. Large, graceful and beautiful. Leaves 2 to 4 feet long and nearly a foot broad, on polished, chestnut-brown stalks. Lower leaves inclined to be more compound than the upper. For a quick effect in a fernery there is no hardy fern exceeding this elegant species in beauty and rapidity of growth. Grows luxuriantly in well sheltered positions. Well adapted for indoor decoration.



NEPHROLEPIS EXALTATA
BOSTONIENSIS



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Grasses and Bamboos

Arundo

Tall, leafy grasses resembling bamboos, 5 to 15 feet high, or even 30 feet in favorable locations. Leaves broad and gracefully arching; stems leafy to near the top, terminating in an immense plume 1 to 2 feet long. Well adapted for lawn decoration or for massing in formal beds. Valuable also for waterside planting. Thrive in wet ground or shallow water. A deep, loamy soil, well enriched, is best adapted.

Arundo Donax. GIANT REED. A hardy, vigorous perennial with towering, straight stems which grow very rapidly. Plumes reddish brown, changing to silvery gray, a foot or more in length, long persistent and very showy.

Bamboo

Giant grasses, often tree-like. Delight in deep, rich loam and a warm, slightly shady nook where moist and well-drained soil is plentiful.

Bambusa disticha. DWARF BAMBOO. Branches numerous. Leaves 2 to 2½ inches long and ½ inch wide, produced in two vertical ranks. Valuable as a ground-cover.

B. vulgaris. ARCHING GIANT BAMBOO. Beautiful, tall and of rapid growth, attaining a height of 70 feet, with stems 4 inches in diameter; gracefully arching, with feathery foliage. Invaluable in lending a tropical appearance.

Phyllostachys aurea. GOLDEN BAMBOO. Numerous straight, yellowish stems 10 to 15 feet tall; dainty branches and light green leaves. One of the hardiest of its genus.

Cyperus

Cyperus Papyrus. (*Papyrus antiquorum*). EGYPTIAN PAPER PLANT. A tall, graceful aquatic; dark green. Much used for bedding in and about ponds, for single groups on the lawn, or for screening unsightly objects, and will constantly supply the house with elegant decorative material. Not particular as to soil or location, but will take any amount of water. Does not endure frost.

Gynerium

Gynerium Cortaderia argentea. (*Gynerium argenteum*). PAMPAS GRASS. Long considered the finest of all tall, plummy grasses, as also

the most important commercially of all ornamental grasses. Grows in individualized, large, dense tussocks. Stems 5 to 8 feet tall; leaves long and narrow, gracefully spreading and drooping. Plumes sometimes 2 or more feet in length; they are shipped in large quantities from California to Europe, and are dyed in various colors. Pampas Grass thrives in almost any garden soil, preferring a sunny location. Showy and ornamental.

Lippia

Lippia repens. An interesting perennial plant designed as a substitute for lawn grass in hot, dry sections of the South. Not adapted to shady locations. Makes a remarkably dense mat. Thrives in any soil, rapidly covers the ground, stands trampling, and requires little or no mowing. Used in Southern Europe for tennis grounds. Requires much less water than grass.

Miscanthus - Eulalia

Tall, perennial grasses with handsome foliage and ample, terminal, fan-shaped panicles. They rank among the most popular grasses cultivated for ornament. Remarkably hardy and universal favorites for bedding. Arundo Donax is frequently employed as a tall center piece, surrounded by Eulalias.

Miscanthus Sinensis. (*Eulalia Japonica*). JAPANESE EULALIA. Vigorous and graceful. Desirable for massing with other tropical looking plants. Numerous culms; leaves 6 to 9 feet long, narrow, drooping, rich green, with prominent, whitened mid-rib. Panicles freely produced in early autumn.

M. Sinensis gracillimus. (*Eulalia Japonica gracillima univittata*). NARROW-LEAVED EULALIA. Exceedingly graceful. Culms densely tufted. Numerous drooping, rush-like leaves with a silvery mid-rib. Flowers in panicles toward the end of the season.

M. Sinensis variegatus. (*Eulalia Japonica*). STRIPED EULALIA. Leaves longitudinally striped with green and silvery white. Very ornamental.

M. Sinensis zebrinus. (*Eulalia Japonica*). JAPANESE BANDED GRASS. ZEBRA GRASS. Leaves banded transversely with golden bars. Remarkably brilliant and effective.

Yucca

Yucca pendula. Evergreen, with long, narrow, usually spiny-pointed leaves, gracefully recurved. Adapted for porch decoration, or for exposed or hot situations.



YUCCA PENDULA.

Palms

Chamærops

Low, fan-leaved palm.

Chamærops excelsa. WINDMILL PALM. 20 to 30 feet. Slim, hairy trunk. Beautiful lawn or street tree.

C. humilis. DWARF FAN PALM. Hardy; widely cultivated. Suitable for vases and small lawns.

Cocos

Cocos australis. PINDO PALM. Stem erect, columnar. Cultivated outdoors in Florida and California. A hardy palm with beautiful, long, graceful leaves of bluish-green color, finely arched.

C. plumosa. ORNAMENTAL COCOANUT PALM. Slender, smooth trunk clothed near the apex with remnants of the dead petioles. Leaves spreading and recurving, plummy and graceful. A quick grower, ultimately 50 feet in Southern Florida and California. The favorite avenue palm.

Cycas

Of easy culture, and the crowns of leaves withstand much neglect. Among the most popular decorative plants.

Cycas revoluta. Round stem crowned with dark-green, pinnate leaves. Probably the most hardy species. The soil best suited is a sandy or gravelly loam, which should never be allowed to become quite dry, but should be kept in a moderately moist condition at all seasons.

Dracaena

Ornamental, woody plants.

Dracaena australis. Stout, branched stem; flag-like leaves. Sub-tropical.

D. indivisa. Rapid grower. Leaves long and narrow. Desirable for porch or hall.

Erythea

Erythea armata. BLUE PALM. Tall and slender. Leaves fan-shaped and very glaucous. Slow-growing. Will thrive in a dry section.

E. edulis. GUADALUPE PALM. Belongs to the fan-leaved section of palms. Spineless, with thick, corky bark and broad, terminal leaves. Hardy and adapted to a dry climate, in a few years forming handsome trees.

Phoenix

Phoenix Canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PALM. Graceful and hardy, with numerous leaves. Of slow growth in pots or tubs, but grows rapidly

in the ground, soon giving a tropical appearance; its beauty is much enhanced if planted in groups. The handsomest of our hardy palms, and one of the most effective on a lawn or for porch decoration. The gem of the genus, doing wonderfully well in Southern California. Fruit not edible.

P. humilis *Lourierii*. (*P. Rabelenii*). Dwarf, distinct and graceful. Very satisfactory for house culture.

Pritchardia

Pritchardia filifera. (*P. filamentosa*). - (*Washingtonia filifera*). CALIFORNIA WEEPING PALM. Perhaps the most characteristic palm of California. Its immense, straight bole and shaggy collar of deflexed dead leaves are strikingly picturesque.

Seaforthia

Seaforthia elegans. AUSTRALIAN FEATHER PALM. Tall specimen or street palm; also one of the best for the conservatory. Pinnate leaves, 2 to 10 feet in length, dark green, perfectly smooth.

Washingtonia

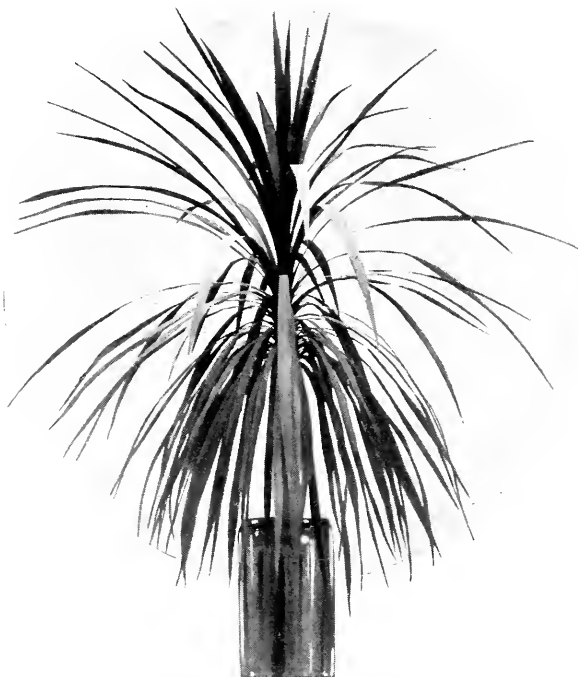
Washingtonia robusta. Distinct, and especially valuable where a tropical effect is desired, or for parks and avenue. Tall and vigorous. Leaves fan-shaped. In California, during the dry season, it responds gratefully to an abundance of water.



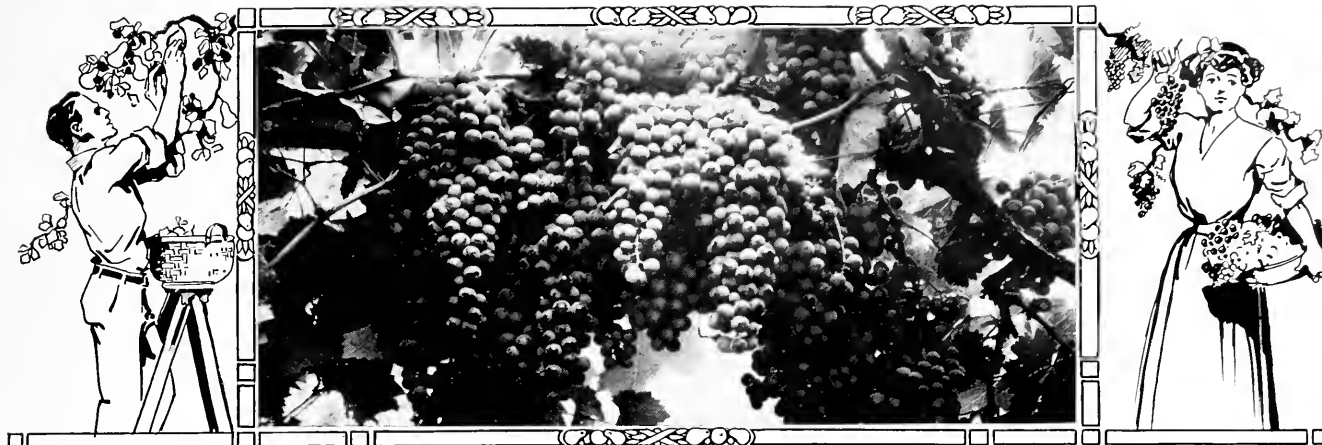
CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.



DRACÆNA INDIVISA.



FRUIT SECTION

Rare Plants and Trees

Aberia - Kei Apple

Ornamental, spiny plant, grown for hedges; impenetrable. Grows rapidly.

Aberia Caffra. Thorny. Fruit yellow, resembling the plum, and making excellent jelly.

Carica - Papaw

Carica Brasiliensis. HYBRID PAPAW. Small trees, mostly with unbranched trunks. Fruit a foot or so long, oblong or egg-shaped, orange-yellow when ripe, with small black seeds; edible. Soil best suited is a rich loam, having perfect drainage.

Carissa

Very branchy, spinose shrub, cultivated for ornament or for the edible, berry-like fruit.

Carissa grandiflora. NATAL PLUM. A charming, evergreen, low-growing shrub. Flowers large and white, with the odor of the jasmine. Fruit red, about the size and shape of a pecan; acid; makes superior sauce.

Cherimoya - Custard Apple

Tree from 15 to 30 feet in height, with broad, spreading head and pendent branches. Rather susceptible to frost. Fruit large, heart-shaped, with an exceedingly rich, pleasant flavor.

Eriobotrya Japonica

Loquat - Japan Plum

Beautiful, small tree, with thick, evergreen leaves. Fruit, pear-shaped, yellow pome with an agreeable, moderately acid flavor. Blooms from August until the approach of winter, and ripens its profusely borne, clustered fruit in very early spring. A most satisfactory decorative plant.

Advance. An excellent variety, with a fine flavor.

Commercial. Very choice.

Eugenia

Tall, flowering, evergreen shrubs. Fruit a drupe-like berry.

Eugenia Jambos. ROSE APPLE. JAMROSADE. JAMBOS. Leaves resemble those of an oleander. Fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, white or yellowish, with a tinge of blush-pink on one side; rose-scented; apricot-flavored; valued for jelly.

E. Michellii. CAYENNE, or SURINAM CHERRY. PITANGA. Hardy in Southern California and Southern Florida. Useful as a pot plant, producing its showy, red, cherry-like fruits in abundance. The fruits are ripe in May and June, have a delightful, spicy flavor, and are much esteemed for jellies.

Feijoa

Feijoa Sellowiana. Beautiful, ornamental shrub or small tree, allied to the Guava, but hardier. Oval leaves, glossy green above and silvery white beneath. Attractive flowers in June. Fruit greenish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 2 inches thick; four-celled; seeds smaller than those of the guava. Pulp very delicious, resembling the pineapple and the guava, and so aromatic that baskets having contained the fruit will retain the perfume for weeks. Ripens in November.

Harpephyllum

Harpephyllum Caffrum. KAFIR PLUM. Splendid, handsome, evergreen tree, of symmetrical shape, with rich, glossy foliage; admirable for avenue or specimen planting, having a tropical appearance. Edible fruits like large olives. Wood very valuable.

Macadamia

Macadamia ternifolia. AUSTRALIAN NUT. Edible, sweet nuts, often over one inch thick. Foliage dense.

Sapota Casimiroa Edulis

Called the White Sapota of Mexico. This is one of the meritorious tropical fruits and no collection of this kind is quite complete without one or more of these ornamental and profitable fruit trees. The yellow fruit is about the size of a small orange, is round and covered with a smooth skin; it contains three or four large seeds imbedded in a white pulp; of a delicious peach-like flavor, the tree grows in all the warm belts of California, and under favorable conditions attains a considerable height.

Psidium - Guava

Succeed well in any soil, sandy or clayey, if not too wet; on too rich soil the growth is apt to be rank and the quality of the fruit injured. The tree is useful for hedge, while the fruit makes the finest jelly and preserves, and is also relished uncooked.

Lemon Guava. Large leaves, and large, oblong, yellow fruit. One of the finest. Bush should be protected from frost.

Pear Guava. Fruit large, pear-shaped, and quite sweet. Tree attains large size.

Strawberry Guava. Fruit of fine, deep claret color, about one inch long, of strawberry-like fragrance and flavor.

Yellow Strawberry Guava. Large fruit of yellow color and superior flavor.

Citrus Fruits

Lemon

Eureka Lemon. The celebrated California lemon and favorite shipping variety. Medium size, smooth, glossy, heavy, juicy and well flavored. Keeps well. Tree vigorous, almost thornless, and a prolific bearer. Greatly in demand for the reason that flowers, green and ripe fruit are borne almost the entire year; especially heavy crop in the heat of the summer when lemons are in demand. The tree should be pruned as little as possible to prevent sunburn.

Orange

Reach unusual perfection in California, where they have proved exceedingly profitable. Can be shipped and planted any season of the year.

Kumquat. KINKAN. A dwarf member of the citrus tribe, producing an attractive, golden-yellow fruit, very palatable, either fresh or preserved. The fruit is about the size of a large gooseberry, olive-shaped, and has an agreeable aroma. The Kumquat, as a pot-plant for the house is a gem, being a handsome, evergreen bush, blooming freely through the spring or early summer; flowers small, white and fragrant. The best soil is a light loam or sand.



ORANGE TREE (BALLED.)

Navelencia. Ripens 60 days later than Washington Navel. Equal to the very best. April to June.

Ruby Blood. Medium size; nearly round. Skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, rich and juicy, when ripe usually mottled with blood-red, the entire pulp often ruby-red, showing through the peel. Tree hardy, producing regular crops. One of the best Blood Oranges. January to April.

St. Michael. Dwarf tree. Fruit small, round and very firm; skin thin and smooth; pulp juicy and of fine flavor. Tree thrifty and very productive. March to June.

Satsuma. UNSHIU. OONSHIU. Deep yellow. Flesh very tender, juicy, and entirely seedless. October to December.



GRAPE FRUIT.

Tangerine. DANCY'S. The standard variety. Skin orange-red; pulp sweet, separating freely from the thin rind. April.

Valencia Late. Large, oval, solid and heavy; flesh exceedingly juicy, of a rich color; very few seeds; skin rather thin and of a strong texture. Flavor excellent. Keeps well on the tree through the summer, maintaining its fine quality as late as September, reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Washington Navel. World-famous. Fruit large, solid, heavy and luscious; very juicy; seedless. Skin smooth and of very fine texture. Tree thrifty and of rapid growth, bearing when very young; crops heavy and regular. December to May.

Pomelo - Grape Fruit, Fruit of Paradise

Marsh's Seedless. The best and most popular variety; sweet, juicy and almost absolutely seedless; can be eaten without sugar when fully matured. Lemon-yellow; rind thin and smooth; flesh dark and rich. An early and prolific bearer and a late keeper.



YOUNG ORANGE GROVE.



AVOCADO (or Alligator Pear)

This is **the** coming semi-tropical fruit. The fact is just becoming known that the Avocado can be grown in Southern California. Heretofore, it was considered purely a tropical fruit, but recent experiments have proved that it will endure the frosts and other adverse weather conditions fully as well as the orange tree, and will bear abundantly in California climate.

The Avocado Tree grows to a height of 25 to 30 feet, with a massive foliage of elliptical-oblong leaves, glabrate and pale beneath. It is ornamental in itself, aside from its great value as a fruit bearer.

It is a very difficult matter to give an exact description of the fruit, as it varies, in shape, size and color with each different kind of tree. However, all the fruits are more or less pear-shaped, covered with a green or deep purple skin, and range from 2 to 4½ inches in length. The firm, yellowish-green pulp, enclosing a single large seed, is very delectable and highly esteemed by the people in the West Indies, where the Avocado originated. As a rule, Europeans do not like the fruit at first, but once the taste is acquired, they become excessively fond of it. The pulp is usually eaten as a salad, with the addition of pepper, salt, and vinegar.

Besides being edible, the pulp contains an abundance of oil, which may be used for illuminating purposes, and for soap-making. The seeds yield a deep, indelible black stain, and are used for marking linens.

Plants are easily raised from seeds, and in good soil in warm situations, they grow rapidly, and begin to fruit when about five years old. The budded varieties bear much earlier and the fruit is more uniform, while the seedling trees are not sure bearers. While they must have a goodly amount of moisture, they thrive best in soils where there is a good drainage. In orchard planting, the trees should be set from 30 to 40 feet apart, each way, thus allowing for the full development of the trees.

Avocado trees are of two distinct types. The tree bearing the thin-skinned fruit is the hardier and can better endure the extremes of heat and cold, than the thick-skinned variety, which should be planted in latitudes suitable for the growth of lemons.

Ganter. Of vigorous growth, with large rounded top; and a prolific bearer. Fruit of the thin skinned variety, oval to oblong in shape; measuring from 3½ to 4½ inches in length, and 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter; greenish in color. Excellent flavor and quality. Parent tree located at Whittier, Calif. Fruits from September to December.

Harman. The parent of this tree is located at Sherman, Calif. Another thin skinned fruit, measuring 3¼ to 4 inches in length by 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and of an irregular pear shape. Coloring, green and reddish-brown, dotted with light specks. The meat is greenish-yellow and has a rich and nutty flavor. The tree has a sturdy growth, and fruits from October to January.

Northrup. One of the rare varieties of Avocados because of its bearing two crops a year, the main crop from October to December, and another from April to June. The fruit is pear

shape and of medium size, 3½ to 4 inches long by 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; thin skinned and colored purple; the flesh of a rich nutty flavor. This vigorous grower originated near Santa Ana, Calif.

Miller. Originated at Hollywood, Calif. Oval, good size, and excellent quality. The green skin is rough and hard. Bears from May to July. One of the thick skinned varieties.

Taft. A thick skinned Avocado and one of the largest and best of its type. The fruit weighs about one pound, is pear shaped and has a strong, green colored skin. Ripens from June to August.

Wagner. A Walker seedling, the noted Avocado tree at Hollywood, Calif. Shape, round or a trifle oval; good size, and quality; skin very strong and thick. Maturing, July to September. Very promising species.



Deciduous Fruit Trees

Apple

Arkansas Black. A fair-sized, winter, market apple. Color beautiful maroon. Flesh firm and fine-grained. Juicy and keeps well.

Claremont Delicious. A brilliant, dark red, winter, market variety, colored with gold near blossom end. Fine quality and size. Tree vigorous, hardy.

Early Harvest. Medium size; pale yellow; tender, juicy and fine flavor. One of the first to ripen. Tree good grower, and good bearer.

Gano. Color deep red. Tree hardy, bearing regularly and heavily. November to March.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, marked with red and orange; flesh tender, crisp, juicy and highly flavored. Tree vigorous and yielding heavily. Nothing finer among the early fall varieties. August and September.

Grimes' Golden. A good-sized, yellow, crisp and juicy apple. It is very productive and of highest quality. December to May.

Hoover. WATTAUGAH. Ripens in September and October. Large, oblate, dark red; of good flavor, juicy, acid and crisp. Vigorous tree.

Jonathan. Medium size; red and yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy and rich. One of the very best for table or market. Very productive. November and December.

King David. Fruit a beautiful deep red with occasional blotches of yellow. The tree is a vigorous grower, very productive, and produces fruit when quite young. November to March.

Mammoth Black Twig. A large, dark red apple. Tree is a very good grower and very productive. A good market variety. November to March.

Missouri Pippin. STONE'S EUREKA. Large; yellow and red. A late keeper; fine for market. An immense bearer, admirably adapted to Southern California. November to April.

Northwestern Greening. A hardy, yellow apple. Rich quality and of good size. An extra long keeper. November to May.

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson; flesh white, crisp, juicy and rather acid. An excellent commercial variety, valued highly for its beauty and early ripening. Hardy and of free growth, bearing well. July and August.

Rhode Island Greening. Greenish-yellow, large and round. Fine for table or cooking. Flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, crisp and juicy, slightly acid. Tree healthy, spreading, and an abundant bearer, especially in the Southwest. October and November.

Rome Beauty. Handsome and large; yellow, shaded and striped with red; juicy and of excellent flavor. Thrives in California, especially in the mountain districts, being a late bloomer. Brings good prices. November to February.

Spitzenberg. Brilliant red with gray dots; large, round, firm and crisp; of delicious flavor, spicy, rich and juicy. Tree of rather slow growth, but with culture attains a large size. November to January.

Stayman's Winesap. An improvement over the Winesap. The fruit is large, and it is much more prolific than the Winesap, which it resembles in color and flavor. A fine apple. January to May.

Wealthy. A large, red apple, with fine sub-acid flavor. Very productive. A fine market variety. November to March.

White Winter Pearmain. Commercial winter variety. Pale yellow, with yellowish, crisp, tender flesh; juicy, with a fine, subacid flavor. Vigorous grower, succeeding well in all parts of the state. November to January.

Winesap. Medium size; dark red with traces of yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp and of rich flavor. Excellent table variety and for cider. Keeps well and commands best prices. Tree a moderate grower, thriving in light, sandy soil and yielding abundant crops. November to February.

Winter Banana. Fancy, market fruit, well formed; yellow shaded with red; flesh yellow, with rich aromatic banana flavor. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer, usually producing a fine crop the third year. Thrives in almost any climate.

Yellow Bellflower. Beautiful, and excellent for any purpose. Yellow, tinged with red; oblong, crisp and juicy, with an aromatic flavor. One of the best commercial varieties, particularly adapted to California. Tree healthy and a good bearer. Keeps well. October to February.

Yellow Newton Pippin. A large, irregular-shaped apple. The skin is golden yellow. The flesh is firm, crisp and juicy. On account of its wonderful keeping qualities, it will command good prices. January to April.

Crab Apple

Transcendent Crab-Apple. A large, superior variety; golden-yellow with rich crimson. Flesh crisp, juicy and aromatic, making excellent jelly and preserves. Tree wonderfully vigorous and productive. August and September.



ROME BEAUTY.



DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES—Continued

Apricot

A deep and dry soil of a loamy or gravelly character seems to be ideal. Often trained on walls, where the fruit reaches its highest perfection; the wall should not face the east or south, or the early-forced flowers may be caught by frost; an overhanging cornice will aid greatly in protecting from frost. The climate of California is well adapted to their culture, particularly in the interior valleys; in southern California they succeed both in the coast and interior valleys.

Newcastle Early. Medium size; round; fine flavor; valued for shipment; one of the best early varieties. Tree healthy and a heavy and regular bearer. June.

Royal. Medium size; skin dull yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh yellow, juicy, with a rich flavor. Excellent for canning and drying. Exceedingly productive. Ripens evenly. July.

Cherry

Thrive in nearly all sections of California, preferring an elevated, naturally light, dry, retentive soil. The sour kinds need more moisture and will grow in heavier land. Sweet cherries should be set 28 to 30 feet apart each way; the sour kinds from 16 to 18 feet. They bear better when associated with another variety.

Black Tartarian. Deep, purplish-black; very large, fine, sweet, rich flavor. A favorite. Beautiful tree, strong, upright, and bearing well. June.

Early Richmond. A sour cherry of medium size; dark red; melting and juicy; unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Trees small and bushy, the hardiest of all varieties; uninjured by the coldest winters, and very productive in almost any locality. May and June.

English Morello. Medium to large; deep red. Excellent for cooking; tender, acid and juicy. Tree of comparatively slow growth, dwarfish, forming a round, compact head; adapted to nearly all localities; very productive. July and August.

Montmorency. Red; rich, acid. Very hardy and productive. June.



APRICOT

Royal Ann. NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. Yellow, with bright red cheek. Firm, juicy and sweet. Good for canning and shipping. Tree erect. June and July.

Fig

Black San Pedro. The largest of all figs. Skin smooth; violet-black, with green neck; pulp red, tinged with violet. Fine for table use. Early in August.

Black or Purple Smyrna Fig. Small; globular. Skin thin; pulp dark amber. August and September.

Mission. CALIFORNIA BLACK FIG. Of strong growth and very productive. Unexcelled for commercial use.

White Adriatic. A large fig. The skin is greenish-yellow; the pulp red. A good commercial variety; planted extensively for drying purposes.

White Smyrna. WHITE PACIFIC. From average size to large. Fine, sweet pulp of light yellow color. Skin greenish-yellow. Fruit produced regularly and in large quantities.

Nectarine

Excellent for preserves. The cultivation is in all respects like that of the peach. Plant in light soil and prune the young growths every spring.

Boston. Very large and handsome free-stone. Deep yellow, with a bright flush and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone, with a luscious flavor. Tree hardy and productive. Late July.

Lord Napier. Largest size. Skin pale cream color with dark crimson cheek. Flesh white, melting and juicy, separating freely from the pit. A regular bearer and one of the earliest.

New White. Large; greenish white; nearly round. Flesh tender; juicy, with a rich vinous flavor. Small pit, separating freely. July and August.

Stanwick. Often as large as a peach; roundish. Skin pale greenish-white shaded into violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy and delicious. Excellent for table use, for shipping fresh or for drying. August and September.



BLACK TARTARIAN (CHERRY)

Peach

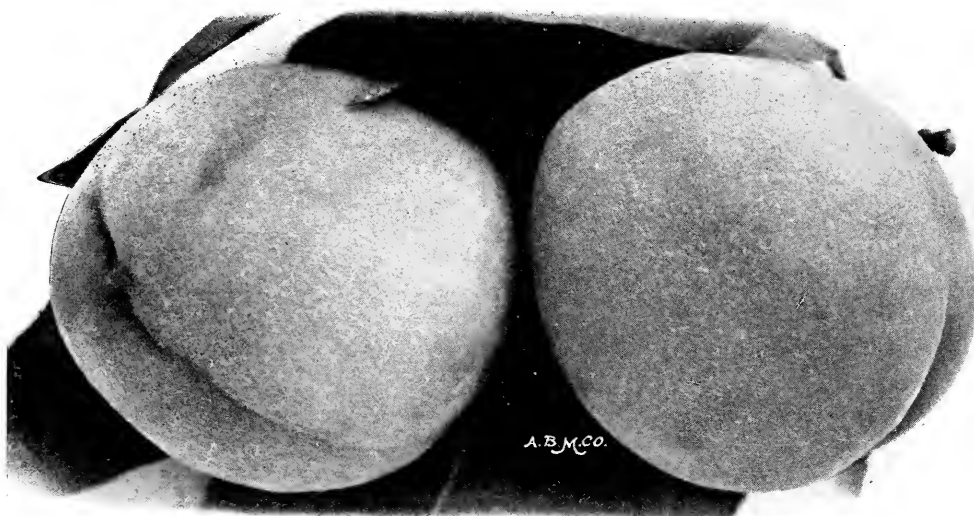
Particularly adapted to the interior valley and also the lower foot-hills of California. The best peach land is a light, sandy loam. The ground should be kept free from weeds and should receive an occasional dressing of wood-ashes. The pruning is done in fall or winter.

Australian Saucer. — Fruit small; flattened at both ends; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh white and delicious; pit small. June.

Early Crawford. FREESTONE. Large oblong. Skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and juicy. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

Late Crawford. FREESTONE. Very large. Skin yellow or greenish-yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and juicy. One of the finest late market sorts; excellent for table use, drying or canning. August and September.

Early Imperial. FREESTONE. Large; deep yellow and dark red; flesh rich and juicy, remarkable for its firmness; small pit. A richly colored variety, one of the best for table use and



EARLY CRAWFORD.

most profitable for early shipment. Tree vigorous, producing abundantly. Last of June.

Elberta. FREESTONE. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and highly flavored. Unexcelled for table use, drying or market; very showy, and often sells at double the quotations of other peaches. Tree well suited to the Southwest; prolific and perfectly hardy. July and August.

George IV. Large; white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich. Excellent for home use. Late in August.

Lemon Cling. Large; lemon-shaped; deep yellow, with red on sunny side; flesh firm and rather acid in flavor. Excellent for canning. Tree hardy and regularly productive. August.

Lewkin's Honey. Oval and of medium size. Whitish-yellow, with flush from sun; flesh creamy-white and juicy, with a delicious honeyed flavor. Fine cooked or uncooked. Early in August.

Lovell. FREESTONE. Large; almost perfectly round; yellow to the pit; firm and excellent quality. A superb peach for canning, drying or shipping; dries unusually heavy. Tree a good grower and bearer. August to September.

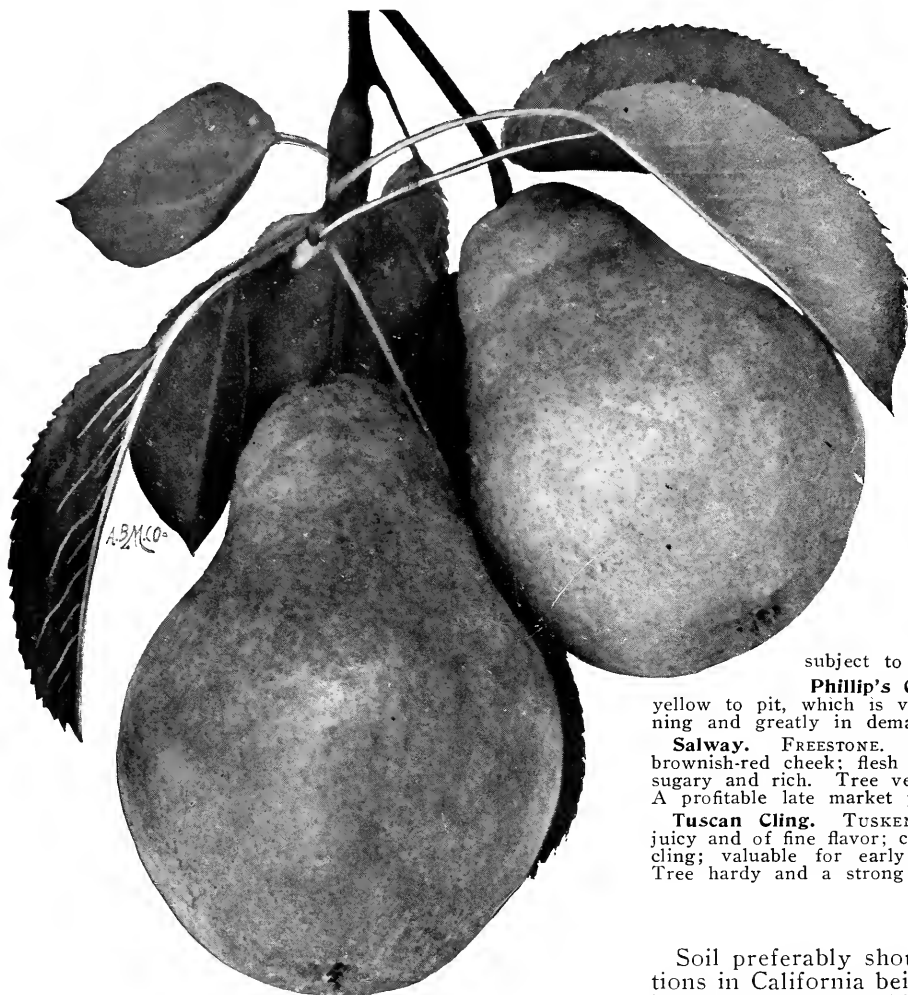
Muir. FREESTONE. Very large; flesh clear yellow to the pit; very rich. Well adapted for shipping, as it is sweet and firm and keeps well; excellent for drying because of its exceptional sweetness and density; fine for canning. Pit small. August.

Orange Cling. (*Runyon's*). Large; yellow, with dark crimson cheek; flesh golden-yellow, rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor. Splendid for canning, drying or shipping. Tree an immense bearer and not subject to mildew. Early in August.

Phillip's Cling. Fine, large; yellow; flesh firm and yellow to pit, which is very small. Keeps well; superior for canning and greatly in demand for this purpose. September.

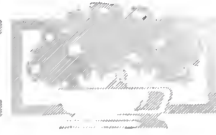
Salway. FREESTONE. Large, roundish; creamy-yellow with a brownish-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, with red at pit, firm, juicy, sugary and rich. Tree very healthy, with regular and heavy crops. A profitable late market peach. September.

Tuscan Cling. TUSKENA. YELLOW TUSCAN. Very large; flesh juicy and of fine flavor; clear yellow to the stone. The earliest fine cling; valuable for early shipment; an excellent canning variety. Tree hardy and a strong grower. July.



Pear

Soil preferably should be rather hard clay, the conditions in California being particularly favorable. The fruit is borne on spurs which continue to branch and bear for



DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES—Continued

a number of years, and in pruning it is important that these spurs be not removed unless it is desired to thin the fruit.

Bartlett. Handsome, large, smooth, summer pear; golden yellow, often with a beautiful flush next the sun; very juicy and of fine flavor; excellent for table, canning, drying or shipping; keeps well. Tree a strong grower, thriving in all parts of California, bearing early and abundantly. August and September.

Comice. DOYENNE DU COMICE. A large, juicy, melting, sweet and aromatic pear, which is becoming very popular. Fine flavor. September and October.

Duchess d'Angouleme. A very large, rich, juicy pear of excellent flavor. The skin is greenish-yellow; the flesh is white. October.

Kieffer. Large and handsome; rich yellow sprinkled with small dots, and often tinged with red; flesh white, buttery and juicy; fine quince flavor improved by slowly ripening in the dark. Excellent for canning or shipping. Brings high prices. Tree remarkably vigorous and healthy, an early and regular bearer, and very productive. October and November.

Winter Bartlett. Large, smooth, yellow, with blush. Tender, juicy and melting. A grand winter pear. November.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; skin yellowish-green, and russet; flesh yellowish-white; rich, juicy and delicious. A splendid keeper and fine shipper. One of the best early winter pears, especially adapted to a warm, dry climate; slender tree, but very productive. December.



JAPANESE PLUMS.



BURBANK

Persimmon

Hyakume Persimmon. Averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight. Skin yellow; flesh dark brown, juicy, sweet and not astringent; few seeds. Keeps very late. Tree of moderate height; often of dwarf growth. October.

Tane-Nashi. Very large and smooth; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. Tree vigorous, bearing well. September.

Plum

Nearly all varieties thrive in California, yielding heavy and profitable crops.

Burbank. Medium to large. Flesh deep yellow, firm and juicy, with a fine flavor; pit very small. Excellent for table and for canning. Tree of vigorous growth, yielding heavy crops and bearing very young. Late July.

Damson. Small, oval, dark purple, with firm pulp. Juicy and rather tart. Excellent for preserves.

Duarte. Luther Burbank's superior, new blood plum. Odd, pointed shape. Skin deep yellow, with large, yellow dots and blue bloom. Flesh purple-crimson. Nearly freestone. Delicious commingling of flavors. Excellent keeping qualities. Tree an upright, fine grower and abundant bearer. August.

Green Gage. Medium size; yellowish-green; richest flavor; skin tender. July and August.

Kelsey. Very large; heart-shaped. Skin yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and of pleasant flavor; stone small. Fruit produced in large quantities. August and September.

Prunus Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. Fruit small and of a cherry flavor. Tree highly ornamental, with leaves of a rich purple throughout the season.

Satsuma. BLOOD PLUM. Medium to large; skin dark red, with thin bloom of a lilac shade; flesh dark blood-red, firm, solid, very juicy, and of good flavor. A favorite canning variety. July.

Wickson. Very large; heart-shaped; deep red; flesh firm, juicy and of fine flavor; pit small. Excellent for shipment. Tree of vigorous, symmetrical growth, bearing well. Early August.

Yellow Egg. Large, oval, golden-yellow. A beautiful dessert plum; flesh light yellow, firm and juicy; moderately acid. Excellent for cooking, canning or market. August.

Pomegranate

Large shrub, used for hedges in some sections of the South. Flowers brilliant scarlet. A cooling, acescent drink is made from the pulpy seeds with the addition of water and sugar, which is much used in the South and is especially grateful in fevers. The fruit is of a crisp and delicate flavor.

Paper Shell. Of large size and fine quality. Thin skin, colored pale yellow and crimson.

Wonderful. Of large size, rich coloring and excellent flavor. Ripens late and is valued for shipment.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES—Continued

Prune

The chief requisite for a good prune-making plum is that it have a large proportion of solids, more particularly a large amount of sugar.

French. PETITE PRUNE. PRUNE D' AGEN. Medium size; egg-shaped; violet-purple; juicy, sugary, rich and sweet. Fine for drying. Very prolific. September.

Hungarian. GROSSE PRUNE, OR POND'S SEEDLING. Very large; oval; red-dish violet; flesh yellow; juicy and sweet. Profitable for shipment. Tree vigorous and productive. August and September.

Sugar. Very large and uniform in size; color purple; skin tender; flesh yellow, tender and rich. Pit and stem sever readily. A good shipping variety. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; bears young. August.

Tragedy. FREESTONE. Medium to large; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish-green, very rich, sweet and of good flavor. Valuable for early Eastern shipment. Relished fresh from the tree. July.

Quince

Flourish in any garden soil, and require but little space. A delicious flavor is imparted by canning one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit.

Apple, or Orange. Large; bright golden-yellow; of excellent flavor; cooks tender. Valuable for preserves or flavoring. Very productive. September and October.

Pineapple. Smooth and globular. Name derived from the flavor. Can be eaten raw, but may be cooked tender in a few minutes.

Rea's Mammoth. Fruit large and fine. Tree hardy, healthy and prolific.

Smyrna. Fruit large, lemon-colored; delicious when cooked.

Almond

The earliest bloomer of our common fruits or nuts, sometimes putting forth flowers as early as January. The best soil is a light, well-drained loam.

IXL. Large nut with soft shell, but perfect; no bleaching or machine necessary; generally single kernels; easily hulled. Tree a sturdy and upright grower, covered with large leaves. Bears heavily and regularly.

Jordan. Nuts long; kernels single, plump, thin-skinned and of excellent texture. The finest flavored and largest almond. Tree a strong grower.

Ne Plus Ultra. Nuts large and long; soft shell; of fine flavor; hull readily. Tree a rapid grower. Middle of March.

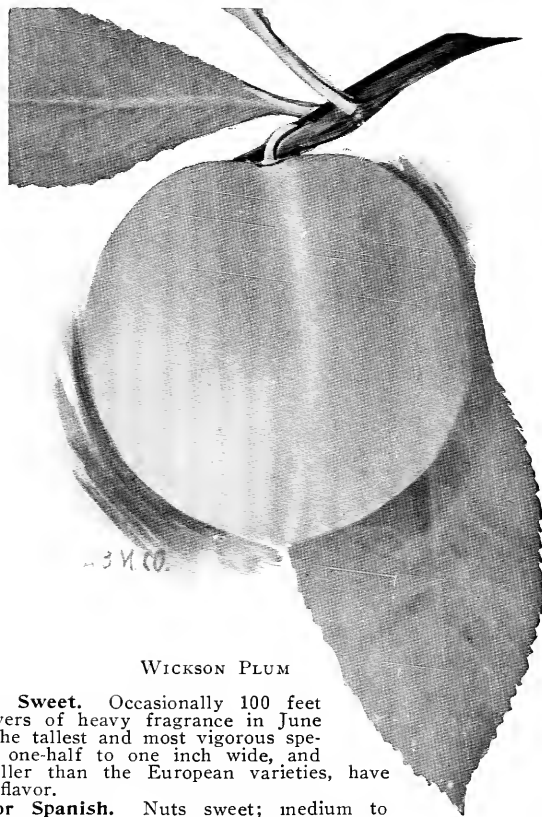
Nonpareil. Of the Paper-shell type, with large, full kernel. Tree of a weeping habit of growth, with smaller foliage than the IXL. A beautiful tree; a remarkably heavy and regular bearer; vigorous. One of the best. Ripens early.

Chestnut

Hardy ornamental trees or shrubs, with handsome foliage, which generally is not injured by insects or fungi. Very attractive when in bloom. Grows best in well-drained soil on sunny slopes, and even in rather dry and rocky situations, but dislikes limestone soil. The coarse-grained wood is much used for furniture, railway ties and fence posts; very durable in the soil.



SUGAR PRUNE



WICKSON PLUM

American Sweet. Occasionally 100 feet high. Flowers of heavy fragrance in June or July. The tallest and most vigorous species. Nuts one-half to one inch wide, and though smaller than the European varieties, have a superior flavor.

Italian, or Spanish. Nuts sweet; medium to large. Tree hardy and very ornamental; foliage handsome. Timber valuable.

Japanese Mammoth. Distinct from all other chestnuts. Dwarf, compact grower; very productive, usually producing nuts when two years old. Nuts of immense size; being one inch wide and weighing one and one half ounces each. Fair quality when outer skin is removed.

Pecan

The moist, clayey and sandy loams of river bottoms subject to occasional overflow are peculiarly adapted to the Pecan. It also flourishes on fertile uplands that are sufficiently moist, and even on light, sandy soils when well fertilized.

Frotscher. (Grafted.)

Stuart. (Grafted.)

Success. (Grafted.)

Van Deman. (Grafted.)

Also Seedlings.

Pistachio Nut

Produces the Pistachio-nuts of commerce, which are much used in confectionery and flavoring. The so-called nut is really the seed or kernel of a dry drupe. The seed is green and has a peculiar flavor. Very ornamental tree, of dwarf habit, thriving well in the interior valleys.

Walnut

Now being heavily planted in the West, where they produce most profitable crops.

Neff's Prolific Walnut. Growth upright, rather than spreading. Has clean branches with a small amount of inside twigs. Bark smooth and clean. Begins growth and blooms about one week later than the average walnut tree and ripens early. Nuts large, soft shell, oval, medium-ribbed and tightly sealed. Will not open in hot weather nor turn rancid, under ordinary conditions, within a year. Very resistant to blight and has a record of 215 pounds of large nuts from individual trees fifteen years old, standing in orchard form. Originated by J. B. Neff at Anaheim, California. Specially suited to southern California conditions.

Placentia Perfection. First quality. A seedling from the Santa Barbara. The nuts command the highest price. Tree vigorous; bears while young.

Santa Barbara Softshell Seedlings. Large nuts; shells thin and readily broken by the hand; kernel white, full and sweet. Well adapted to southern California. Tree a vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer.



Small Fruits

Blackberry

Should be planted 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 to 8 feet apart. The old canes should be removed in sum-

mer as soon as they have borne their crop of fruit; they then no longer interfere with the symmetrical development of the young canes, and if gathered and burned at once much is gained. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach a height of 18 inches or two feet in order to induce early branching.

Crandall's Early. Large, firm and of good flavor. Ripens early, and continues during the entire blackberry season.

Himalaya Giants. Introduced by Luther Burbank. A very strong grower, good bearer, and a good shipping variety. The berry has very few seeds, making it an excellent variety for jams and jellies. This variety is such a strong grower that it should be trained on a trellis and pruned during the winter months.

Mammoth. Often $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, of delicious flavor, with seeds and core small and soft. Plants often grow 20 feet in a season. Enormously productive.

Currant

Currants should be planted four feet apart in rich ground; cultivated well or mulched heavily. The old wood should be pruned out so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant worm should appear, dust the plant with hellebore. Currants are easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation and generous treatment. They are indispensable for table use, jellies, etc. We handle only varieties of proved merit; they are all good bearers and their fruit is of the finest quality.

Cherry. Berries unusually large; sometimes more than one-half inch in diameter. Bunches are short. This variety is very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Fay's Prolific. This is the leading market variety. The berries are large and uniform in size; stems extra long and easily picked. It is exceedingly productive. The most popular red currant.

Perfection. This currant is the only small fruit ever awarded the gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. It is a cross between Fay's Prolific and the White Grape, retaining the valuable characteristics of both parents. The color is a beautiful red. It is as large or larger than Fay's Prolific, the berries holding their size to the end of the bunch. It is a great bearer, superior to any other large sort; less acid and better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. Keep this currant well cultivated and fertilized and it will regularly produce heavy crops of extra sized fruit of the very best quality.

Victoria. This is a large, bright red currant. The bunches are extremely long; berries medium sized of excellent quality; good grower and very productive. Ripens rather late, making it a valuable sort.

Wilder. The strongest grower and one of the most productive. The bunches and berries are very large; bright, attractive red color. The berries hang on the bushes very late, retaining their bright color. One of the best.



PERFECTION.

Tree Currants. Currants are sometimes grown in the tree form by keeping all the branches pruned back excepting one. This will grow very rapidly forming a head and the whole plant resembles a small tree, the fruit on which is very easily gathered.

Dewberry

Gardenia Dewberry. Glossy black; large, firm and delicious. Wonderfully prolific. May.

Gooseberry

Should be planted in good rich soil and fertilized every year. Regular pruning is essential for the production of good fruit. The fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated for both home and market use.

Pearl. A new white gooseberry; wonderful cropper; strong grower and free from mildew. Fruit is of large size and good quality.

Loganberry

Loganberry. Sometimes $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length. Rich, dark red, with a pleasant vinous flavor resembling both the blackberry and raspberry. The plants should be trained upon a wall or trellis, keeping the berries from the ground. Prune the old growth during the dormant season, leaving the new stalks. Ripens in May. Excellent fresh or cooked, making fine jam or jelly.

Raspberry

Should be planted in rows about 5 feet apart, with 3 feet between plants, in good rich soil. Early in spring the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit should be cut out.

Cuthbert. The Queen of the Market. Very large, firm and of fine flavor. Deep crimson. Excellent for shipment. Vigorous, entirely hardy, and immensely productive. The best red raspberry. Endures heat and sun.

Phenomenal. A cross between the Dewberry and Red Raspberry. Superfine as regards size, color and productiveness. Berries often measure three and four inches in circumference, growing in clusters of 5 to 10 or more.

St. Regis. Introduced two years ago as the most wonderful of all red varieties. Fruit ripens with the earliest and continues on the young canes during the season. Berries are large, very sweet, and of fine raspberry flavor. It is wonderfully prolific and a good shipper. The canes are stocky and of good growth with an abundance of dark green foliage. It succeeds well in all soils; is absolutely hardy. No one who wants raspberries will ever regret planting the St. Regis.

Surprise. Large, deep crimson, and of remarkably fine quality. The earliest raspberry, beginning to ripen in April and continuing throughout the berry season. Bush vigorous.

Strawberry

As soon as received, the plants should be immersed in water, and the roots buried in fine, moist soil, in a shady place, until they are planted. Strawberries may be successfully grown where good crops of grain or potatoes can be raised.

A-L. Large; dark red. A certain and continuous bearer, ripening early and late. Remarkably prolific.

Arizona Everbearing. Berry large and handsome. Plant vigorous and extremely productive, well enduring the heat of summer.

Brandywine. Glossy red, large, firm and juicy, with fine flavor. Medium to late. Excellent for shipment. Plants thrifty and very productive.

Olive

Manzanillo Olive. Purplish-black; 1 inch long and $13/16$ of an inch thick; pit small. Produces oil or green or ripe pickles of the highest grade. A regular and prolific bearer. Early October.

Mission. Introduced by the Spanish Padres and is the most common variety cultivated in California. Succeeds well under all circumstances. The fruit is medium to large, jet black, and is used widely for pickling and yields fine oil. Ripens late.

Grape

May be grown on any well-drained soil, sandy, clayey or loamy, if not too shallow or alkaline. Air and sunshine should be ample. Vines usually yield the second year after planting. Pruning should be done in November, December or January.

Black Cornichon. Bunches long and loose. Berries oval, tapering at both ends. Skin thick and dark, covered with bloom. Flesh firm, with pleasant flavor. Desirable for marketing and shipping. October.

Black Malvoise. Vine a strong grower and immense bearer. Berries large, oblong, reddish-black with faint bloom; juicy. Bunches large and rather loose. An excellent table or wine grape. September.

Black Morocco. Very large, sweet, firm and juicy. Compact bunches of good size. Fine for late shipment. November.

Campbell's Early. Black, with purple bloom; bunch and berries large. Juicy, with rich, sweet flavor; almost seedless. Hardy and of vigorous growth. Fruit hangs on vines sound and perfect for ten weeks or more after ripening. August.

Catawaba. Coppery-red, becoming purplish when fully ripe; vinous, rich and sweet. Bunches and berries large. September.

Concord. Popular market variety. Black, with bluish bloom. Large, tender and sweet. Large, compact bunches. Vine vigorous and hardy. August.

Dattier de Beyrouth. The most popular and best grape introduced from Europe in recent years. Bunches are large and the berries are loose, very large, somewhat oval, and of a beautiful golden amber color. They are very juicy with little or no acidity. It is a fine table, shipping and raisin grape. It surely has a great future.

Emperor. Large, oblong; deep rose, covered with light bloom. Firm; thick skin. Bunches very large, long and loose-shouldered. One of the most profitable late market grapes, owing to its excellent keeping qualities and attractive, rich color. With stands rain exceedingly well. Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer, succeeding on the granite soil of the foothills. Should be staked to secure best results. November.

Flame Tokay. Handsome, large berries, pale red, covered with bloom. Skin thick; flesh firm and sweet. Bunches large and moderately compact. Extensively planted as a table and shipping variety. September.

Golden Chasselas. A rich amber-colored grape. The berries are very sweet and juicy. Bunches are compact and of a medium size. Latter part of July.

Gros Colman. Of fine quality and a late keeper. Berries as large as Damson plums therefore requiring early and severe thinning. Skin thin, very dark and covered with bloom; flesh firm, with an agreeable vinous flavor. November.



MANZANILLO OLIVE.

SMALL FRUITS—Continued

Isabella. Large, black, juicy and sweet; in long bunches; keep well. Very productive. September.

Malaga. Large, oval, table or raisin grape. Yellowish-green; skin thick. Immense bunches often weighing ten pounds, compact and shouldered. One of the very best grapes, bringing good prices in the East. Vine strong and productive. Not particular as to soil. August.

Mission. A strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, loose bunches of round, purplish-black, medium-sized berries, sweet, juicy and delicious. Valuable for the table and for wine. September.

Muscat of Alexandria. Oval; white. A raisin or wine grape of richest flavor. Excellent for shipment. Bunches large and loose.

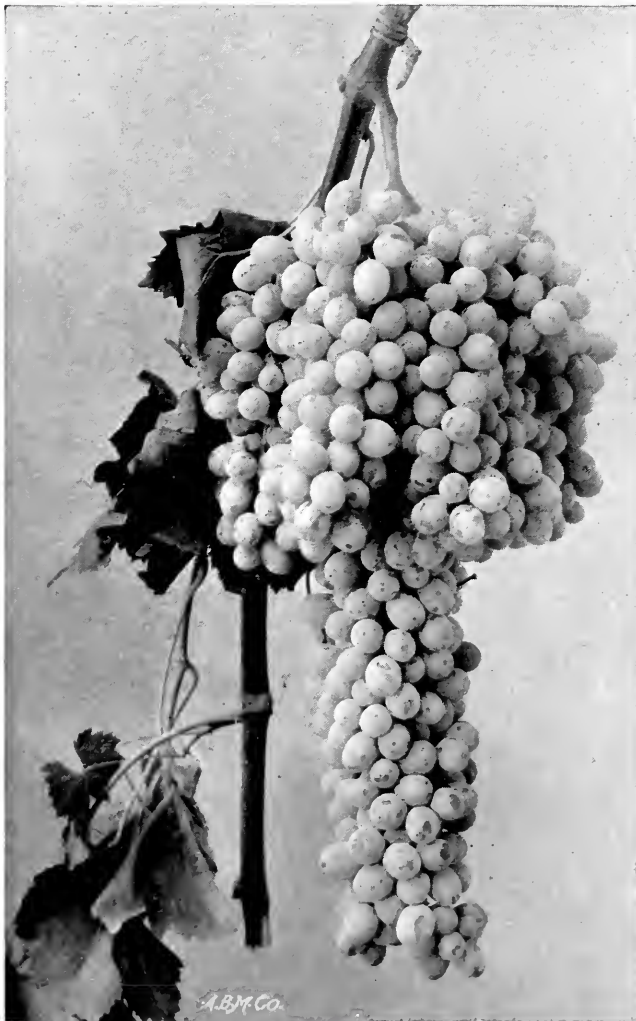
Niagara. Large, pale yellow, with whitish bloom; semi-transparent. Tender, melting and sweet; one of the best hardy, white grapes. Skin thin, but tough, rendering it valuable for shipment. A vigorous and prolific variety. September.

Persian No. 26. This new grape, introduced from Persia, is an early shipping, table and raisin grape. The berries are medium to large in size; oblong in shape; yellow translucent in color; very meaty; fine flavor and have very few seeds. It is a very rapid grower and requires pruning similar to Thompson's Seedless.

Rose of Peru. BLACK PRINCE. Vine a strong grower, well adapted for arbors; very productive. Bunches shouldered, loose and very large. Berry large, round, black and firm; skin thick; a fine market variety. October.

Sultana. Bunches long and very compact. Berries small, amber-colored, seedless. Excellent for raisins. Grows in light, sandy soil, producing large crops.

Thompson's Seedless. SULTANINA BLANCHE. Bunches very long and loose. An excellent seedless raisin grape, also prized for table use; oval, greenish-yellow and of good flavor. The bunches being loose, it dries rapidly and evenly; in drying, 3.27 pounds of green fruit will make one pound of dried fruit. Vine a rapid grower and unusually productive. August.



THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS.



CRANDALL'S EARLY. (See page 49.)

Worden. Black, and of larger size than the Concord, ripens a few days earlier and is of superior flavor. Bunch large and compact. A fine table or market grape. Vine hardier than the Concord. August.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus

Will live and in a measure thrive in almost any ground, even under neglect, but a fine, loamy, well-drained soil is recommended. Locate the plants 1 foot apart in rows 3 feet apart.

Colossal. (Conover's.) Standard market variety, with mammoth, crisp, tender stalks of excellent flavor. Vigorous, growing 15 to 20 sprouts every year.

Mammoth. (Barr's.) Large, tender variety, of excellent flavor. Productive.

Palmetto. Mammoth, even shoots, light green slightly tinted with pink; an unusual length, tender. Valuable for shipment, remaining crisp and fresh longer than any other variety. Very early.

Horseradish

Small portions of the roots should be planted in rows a foot and a half apart.

Rhubarb

Crimson Winter Rhubarb. Growth not arrested in winter, but it is especially adapted to the long seasons of California. Vigorous. Color, greenish-crimson. Stalks of average size.

Sweet Potato

Yellow Nansemond. Medium size. A profitable market potato.

Tomato

Earliana. Superior early variety.

Ponderosa, or Beefsteak. Enormous, solid, smooth and rich.

Stone. Large, solid and smooth. Excellent for canning or shipping.

HARDIE POWER SPRAYERS

This engine is the result of years of study and experiment. It is based upon sound, well-established principles, and combines the best features of modern practice. It has no delicate or complicated parts, and is as simple as it is possible to make an efficient, reliable motor, built to do business.

Many important improvements have been made in this engine recently. The horsepower of the 3 and the 1 1-2 has been increased. The 3 H. P. now has a 4 1-2 inch bore and a 5 inch stroke, and will deliver fully 4 H. P. on a brake test. The 1 1-2 H. P. has a 4-inch bore and a 5-inch stroke, and will deliver better than 2 H. P. on a brake test.

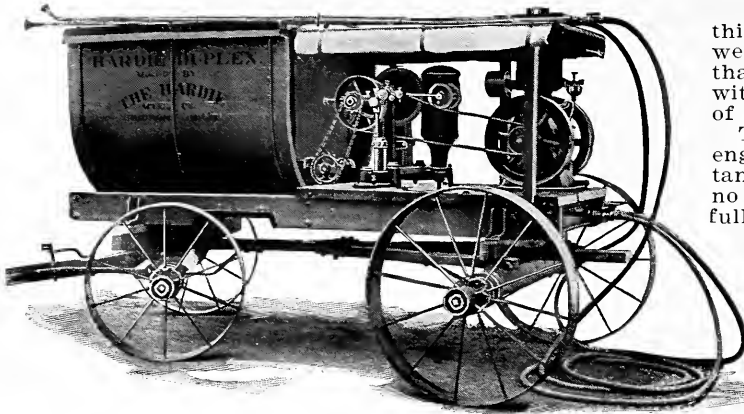
The size of the valves has been increased also, which adds to the horsepower. They are arranged in such a way that they can be taken out for regrinding without any special tools and without removing any other part of the engine.

The carburetor operates upon the same principle as the bowl carburetor used on the old type Ideal, but is improved by taking the air from the warm chamber between the valves. By this arrangement the warm air assists in vaporizing low grade fuels.

The cold air comes into the chamber between the valves, and helps greatly in keeping the valves cool. This arrangement also assists in keeping dirt, rain, etc. out of the carburetor.

The crank case is entirely enclosed, preventing any dirt or foreign matter from entering and preventing any oil from escaping.

The crank shaft, connecting rods and all stud pins are made out of the highest grade steel and tempered until they are as hard as flint. The piston rings and cylinders are all ground. By



this grinding process we get an accuracy that is impossible with the old method of machining.

The testing of an engine is an important operation, for no matter how carefully the work of machining and assembling has been done, very few engines will develop their rated horse power until they have been run for a considerable time. Our engines are often

kept on the testing stand for several days, running under full load, and no engine is allowed to leave the test stand until it will develop 10 percent over its rated horse power. The engine is then taken apart and each part carefully examined to see that the rigid test given it has not developed any crack or flaw. The engine is again assembled, painted with five coats of paint and again run before it is pronounced ready to ship.

To sum up the whole matter; there is no better engine possible, no matter what the cost may be.

EASY TO START EASY TO OPERATE EASY TO UNDERSTAND

The "Standard" or 3.6 per cent Bordeaux Mixture.

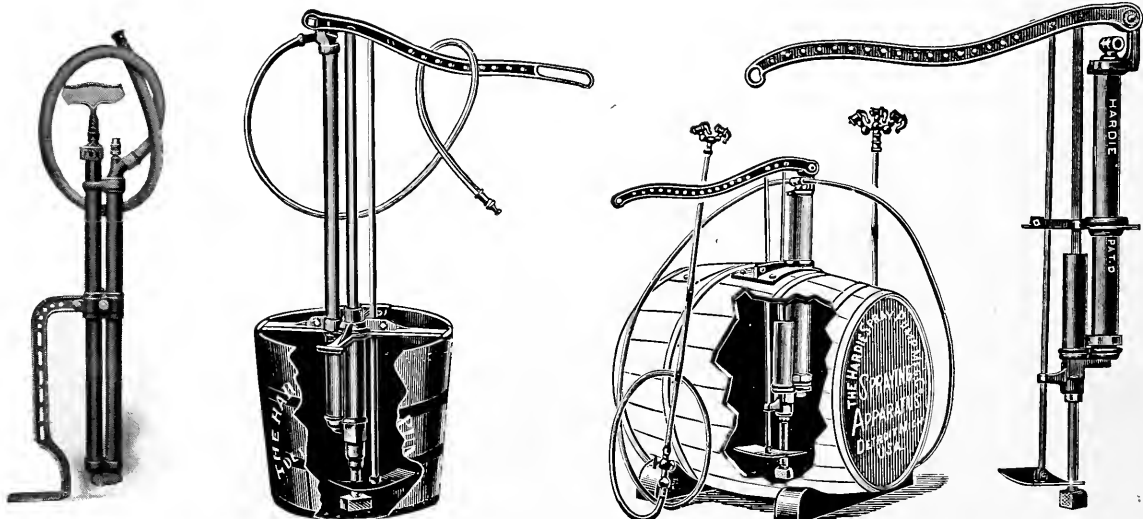
Copper Sulphate.....	6 pounds
Quicklime.....	4 pounds
Water.....	22 gallons

The "Normal", or 1.6 per cent Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper Sulphate.....	6 pounds
Quicklime.....	4 gallons
Water.....	45 gallons

"Kerosene Emulsion"

Dissolve one-half pound of soap in one gallon of hot water. Then add one gallon of kerosene. This makes enough solution to allow for the addition of five to ten gallons of water, according to the strength of the solution needed.



General Index

	Pages
Ornamental Section	2-40
Roses	2-13
Bay and Boxwood Trees	14
Climbing and Trailing Plants.....	15-17
Decorative, Bedding and Border Plants.....	18-19
Deciduous Shrubs	20-23
Deciduous Trees	24-26
Evergreen Shrubs	27-30
Evergreen Trees	31-37
Ferns	38
Grasses and Bamboos	39
Palms	40
Fruit Section	41-49
Rare Plants and Trees	41
Citrus Fruits	42
Deciduous Fruit Trees	43-47
Nut Trees	48
Small Fruits	49-51
Vegetables	49



LYON ROSE. (See page 3.)

Ornamental Section

ROSES

CLASSIFICATION

Everblooming Climbing	New	5-6	Hybrid Tea	2-5	8-10
Everblooming, Miscellaneous		6	Miscellaneous Climbing		10
Everblooming Polyantha and Baby Rambler Bush		6	Moss		11
Hybrid Perpetual		7	Tea		11-13
Marechal Niel				13	

ABBREVIATIONS

B.	Bourbon	H. Ch.	Hybrid China	N.	Noisette
Ch.	China	H. P.	Hybrid Perpetual	Pol.	Polyantha
Cl.	Climbing	H. T.	Hybrid Tea	T.	Tea
H. B.	Hybrid Bourbon	M.	Moss		

	Page		Page		
Aglaia (See <i>Yellow Rambler</i>) (Cl.)	Yellow	10	Florence Pemberton (H. T.)	White	8
Agrippina (Ch.)	Red	6	Flower of Fairfield	Crimson	2
Alice Grahame	White	2	Francois Dubreuil (T.)	Crimson	11
Alice Roosevelt (H. T.)	Pink	8	Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)	White	7
Alliance Franco-Russe (T.)	Yellow	11	Gainsborough (Cl.)	Fawn	5
American Beauty (H. P.)	Red	7	General Jacqueminot (H. P.)	Red	7
Amoena (See <i>Rosa Lavigata</i>) (Cl.)	Pink	4	General McArthur (H. T.)	Scarlet	8
Anne de Diesbach (H. P.)	Pink	7	General R. E. Lee (T.)	Yellow	11
Anna Muller (Pol.)	Pink	6	General Tartas (T.)	Red	11
Antoine Rivoire (H. T.)	White	8	George Pernet (Pol.)	Rose	6
Archduke Charles (B.)	Variable	6	Giant of Battles (H. P.)	Red	7
Augustine Guinoiseau (H. T.)	White	8	Gloire des Rosomanes (B.)	Crimson	6
Aurora (H. T.)	Pink	8	Gloire Lyonnaise (H. P.)	White	7
Baby Rambler (Pol.)	Crimson	6	Golden Gate (T.)	Pink	11
(See <i>Mme. N. Levvasseur</i>)			Gold of Ophir (Cl.)	Yellow	10
Banksiae Alba-Plena (Cl.)	White	10	Gros-sheerzogen Alexandra (H. T.)	Yellow	2
Banksiae Lutea-Plena (Cl.)	Yellow	10	Gruss an Teplitz (H. Ch.)	Crimson	6
Bardou Job (H. B.)	Crimson	6	Harry Kirk (H. T.)	Yellow	2
Baron de Bonstetten (H. P.)	Red	7	Helen Good (T.)	Yellow	11
Bessie Brown (H. T.)	White	8	Helen Gould (H. T.)	Crimson	8
Betty (H. T.)	Yellow	8	Henri Martin (M.)	Red	11
Black Prince (H. P.)	Crimson	7	Hiawatha (Cl.)	Crimson	5
Blue Rambler (See <i>Veilchenblau</i>) (Cl.)	Blue	4	His Majesty (H. T.)	Crimson	8
Bon Silène (T.)	Rose	11	Indiana (H. T.)	Red	2
Bougère (T.)	Pink	11	Instituteur Sirday (H. T.)	Yellow	8
Boule de Neige (H. P.)	White	7	Isabella Sprunt (T.)	Yellow	11
Bride (T.)	White	11	Ivory (T.)	White	11
Bridesmaid (T.)	Pink	11	J. B. Clarke (H. P.)	Scarlet	2
Captain Christy (H. P.)	Pink	7	Jonkheer J. L. Mock (T.)	Pink	2
Captain Hayward (H. P.)	Crimson	7	John Hopper (H. P.)	Pink	7
Catherine Mermet (T.)	Pink	11	Jubilee (H. P.)	Crimson	7
Catherine Zeimet (Pol.)	White	6	Jules Finger (T.)	Scarlet	12
Celia (H. T.)	Pink	8	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)	White	8
Chateau des Clos Vougeat (H. T.)	Crimson	2	Killarney (H. T.)	Pink	8
Cherokee Double (Cl.)	White	10	La Detroit (T.)	Pink	12
(See <i>Rosa Lavigata</i>)			Lady Ashton	Rose	2
Cherokee Pink (Cl.)	Pink	4	Lady Battersea (H. T.)	Crimson	8
(See <i>Rosa Lavigata</i>)			Lady Gay (T.)	Rose	3
Cherokee Single (Cl.)	White	10	Lady Hillingdon (T.)	Yellow	3
(See <i>Rosa Lavigata</i>)			Lady Ursula (H. T.)	Pink	3
Cherry Ripe (H. T.)	Crimson	8	La France (H. T.)	Pink	8
Chromatella (Cl.)	Yellow	5	La Galissiere (H. T.)	Pink	9
Clara Watson (H. T.)	Pink	8	Lamarque (Cl.)	White	5
Cl. American Beauty (H. T.)	Rose	2	La Princesse Vera (T.)	Fawn	12
Cl. Belle Siebrecht (H. T.)	Pink	5	La Rosière (H. P.)	Crimson	7
Cl. Bride (T.)	White	5	(See <i>Prince Camille de Rohan</i>)		
Cl. Devoniensis (T.)	White	5	Lena (T.)	Orange	12
Cl. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)	White	5	Liberty (H. T.)	Scarlet	9
Cl. Killarney (H. T.)	Pink	2	Louis Van Houtte (H. P.)	Maroon	7
Cl. Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.)	Pink	5	Lucullus (Ch.)	Maroon	6
Cl. Mlle. Cécile Brünner (Pol.)	Pink	5	Lyon (H. T.)	Shaded	3
Cl. Meteor (H. T.)	Red	5	Madame Abel Chatenay (H. T.)	Rose	9
Cl. Papa Gontier (T.)	Red	5	Madame Alfred Carrière (Cl.)	White	6
Cl. Paul Neyron (H. P.)	Rose	2	Madame Camille (T.)	Flesh	12
Cl. Perle des Jardins (T.)	Yellow	5	Madame Caroline Kuster (T.)	Yellow	12
Cl. Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.)	Crimson	5	Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.)	Pink	9
Cl. White Cochet	White	2	Madame Charles Wood (H. P.)	Red	7
Cloth of Gold (See <i>Chromatella</i>) (Cl.)	Yellow	5	Madame Constant Soupert (T.)	Yellow	3
Col. R. S. Williamson (H. T.)	White	8	Madame de Vetry (T.)	Changeable	12
Comtesse Riza du Parc (T.)	Rose	11	Madame de Watteville (T.)	Pink	12
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer (H. P.)	Pink	7	Madame Driout (Cl.)	Striped	6
Coquette de Lyon (T.)	Yellow	11	(See <i>Striped Reine Marie Henriette</i>)		
Cornelia Cook (T.)	White	11	Madame Edmond Sablayrolles (T.)	Yellow	12
Countess of Derby (H. T.)	Shaded	8	Madame Jenny Guillemot (H. T.)	Yellow	3
Countess of Gosford (H. T.)	Salmon-pink	8	Madame Joseph Schwartz (T.)	White	12
Crimson Rambler (Cl.)	Crimson	10	Madame Jules Grolez (H. T.)	Red	3
Crimson Hermosa (H. Ch.)	Crimson	6	Madame Lambert (T.)	Red	12
(See <i>Gruss an Teplitz</i>)			Madame Margottin (T.)	Yellow	12
Dean Hole (H. T.)	Pink	8	Madame Melanie Soupert (H. T.)	Shaded	3
Devoniensis (T.)	White	11	Madame N. Levvasseur (Pol.)	Crimson	6
Dorothy Perkins (Cl.)	Pink	8	Madame Pernet Ducher (H. T.)	Yellow	9
Dr. Campbell Hall (H. T.)	Rose	10	Madame P. Euler (H. T.)	Pink	3
Dr. Grill (T.)	Yellow	11	Madame Schwallier (H. T.)	Pink	9
Duc de Rohan (H. P.)	Red	7	Madame Segond Weber (H. T.)	Pink	3
Duchesse de Brabant (T.)	Rose	11	Madame Welche (T.)	Yellow	12
Duchess of Albany (H. T.)	Rose	8	Mlle. Cécile Berthod (T.)	Yellow	12
Elie Beauvillain (Cl.)	Salmon	5	Mlle. Cécile Brünner (Pol.)	Pink	6
Elise Heyman (B.)	Pink	11	Mlle. Francisca Krüger (T.)	Variable	12
Empress Eugénie (B.)	Pink	6	Mlle. Hélène Gambier (H. T.)	Yellow	9
Etoile de France (H. T.)	Red	8	Mlle. Simone Beaumez (H. T.)	White	9
Etoile de Lyon (T.)	Yellow	11	Magna Charta (H. P.)	Rose	7
Eugene Bouillet (T.)	Red	2	Magnafrano (H. T.)	Scarlet	3
Eugene Furst (H. P.)	Red	7	Magnolia Rose (See <i>Devoniensis</i>) (T.)	White	11
Euphrosyne (See <i>Pink Rambler</i>) (Cl.)	Pink	10	Maman Cochet (T.)	Pink	12



CLAREMONT NURSERIES



INDEX---Continued

	Page		Page
Mamie (Cl.)	Fawn 6	Rosa Lævigata (Cl.)	Variegated 7
Maréchal Niel (Cl.)	Yellow 13	Rosa Lævigata (Cl.)	Pink 4
Margaret Dickson (H. P.)	White 7	Rosa Lævigata (Cl.)	White 10
Marie de La Salle	Cerise 3	Rosa Sinica (Cl.)	Pink 4
Marie Ducher (T.)	Rose 12	(See <i>Rosa Lævigata</i>)	White 10
Marie Guillot (T.)	White 12	Rosemary (H. T.)	Pink 9
Marie Louise (T.)	Blush 12	Rosomane Gravereaux (H. T.)	White 9
Marie Van Houtte (T.)	Yellow 12	Ruth Vestal (See <i>Cl. Bride</i>) (Cl.)	White 5
Marquis de Querhoent (T.)	Yellow 12	Safrano (T.)	Yellow 13
Marshall P. Wilder (H. P.)	Red 7	Solfaterre (Cl.)	Yellow 6
Maurice Rouvier (T.)	Rose 12	Sombreuil (B.)	White 6
May Flower (T.)	Shaded 3	Souvenir de Catherine Guillot (T.)	Copper 13
Miss Kate Moulton (H. T.)	Pink 9	Souvenir de Pierre Notting (T.)	Yellow 13
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)	Fawn 9	Souvenir du President Carnot (H. T.)	Fawn 9
Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (H. T.)	Apricot 3	Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.)	Red 9
Mrs. Ben R. Cant (T.)	Carmine 12	Striped Reine Marie Henriette (Cl.)	Striped 6
Mrs. David Jardine (H. T.)	Pink 9	Sunburst	Shaded 4
Mrs. John Laing (H. P.)	Pink 7	Sunrise (T.)	Variegated 13
Mrs. Herbert Taylor	Shaded 3	Sunset (T.)	Amber 13
Mrs. Potter Palmer (H. T.)	Pink 9	Tausendschon (Cl.)	Variable 10
Mrs. Robert Garrett (H. T.)	Pink 9	Thalia (See <i>White Rambler</i>) (Cl.)	White 10
Mrs. Robert Peary (H. T.)	White 5	The Bride (T.)	White 11
(See <i>Cl. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria</i>)		The Duchess (T.)	Rose 11
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford (H. P.)	Pink 7	(See <i>Duchesse de Brabant</i>)	
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H. T.)	White 4	The Queen (T.)	White 13
Molly Sharman Crawford (T.)	White 12	The Tulip Rose (T.)	Pink 12
Muriel Graham (T.)	White 12	(See <i>Mme. de Watteville</i>)	
My Maryland (H. T.)	Pink 4	Ulrich Brünner (H. P.)	Crimson 7
Olivia (H. T.)	Red 4	Veilchenblau (Cl.)	Blue 4
Papa Gontier (T.)	Carmine 12	Veyrat Hermanos (Cl.)	Shaded 6
Paul Neyron (H. P.)	Rose 7	(See <i>Pillar of Gold</i>)	
Perle des Jardins (T.)	Yellow 12	Vick's Caprice (H. P.)	Striped 7
Perle d'Or (Pol.)	Fawn 6	Viscountess Folkestone (H. T.)	Shaded 10
Perle von Godesburg (H. T.)	Yellow 9	Wellesley (H. T.)	Pink 10
Pharisaer	Shaded 10	White American Beauty (H. P.)	White 7
Philadelphia Rambler (Cl.)	Crimson 4	(See <i>Frau Karl Druschki</i>)	
Pierre Guillot (H. T.)	Red 9	White Baby Rambler (Pol.)	White 6
Pillar of Gold (Cl.)	Shaded 6	(See <i>Catherine Zemet</i>)	
Pink Baby Rambler (Pol.)	Pink 6	White Banksia (Cl.)	White 10
(See <i>Anna Muller</i>)		(See <i>Banksia Alba Plena</i>)	
Pink Cherokee (Cl.)	Pink 4	White Cherokee Double (Cl.)	White 10
(See <i>Rosa Lævigata</i>)		(See <i>Rosa Lævigata</i>)	
Pink Maman Cochet (T.)	Pink 12	White Cherokee Single (Cl.)	White 10
(See <i>Maman Cochet</i>)		(See <i>Rosa Lævigata</i>)	
Pink Rambler (Cl.)	Pink 10	White Golden Gate (See <i>Ivory</i>) (T.)	White 11
President Taft (H. T.)	Pink 4	White Killarney (H. T.)	White 10
Prince Camille de Rohan (H. P.)	Crimson 7	White La France (H. T.)	White 8
Princess Adelaide (M.)	Blush 11	(See <i>Augustine Guinoiseau</i>)	
Psyche (See <i>Pink Rambler</i>) (Cl.)	Pink 10	White Maman Cochet (T.)	White 13
Queen (T.)	White 13	White Rambler (Cl.)	White 10
Queen Beatrice (H. T.)	Pink 9	White Snow Queen (H. P.)	White 7
Queen Olga of Greece (T.)	Pink 12	(See <i>Frau Karl Druschki</i>)	
Queen's Scarlet (Ch.)	Red 6	Wichuraiana (Cl.)	White 10
Ragged Robin (B.)	Crimson 6	William Allen Richardson (Cl.)	Yellow 6
(See <i>Gloire des Rosomanes</i>)		William R. Smith (T.)	Pink 13
Rainbow (T.)	Striped 12	William Shean (H. T.)	Pink 5
Red Druschki (H. P.)	Crimson 7	Yellow Banksia (Cl.)	Yellow 10
Ramona (Cl.)	Red 4	(See <i>Banksia Lutea-Plena</i>)	
(See <i>Capt. Hayward</i>)		Yellow Kaiserin (H. T.)	Yellow 9
Red Kaiserin (H. T.)	Red 3	(See <i>Perle von Godesburg</i>)	
(See <i>Madame Jules Grolez</i>)		Yellow La France (H. T.)	Yellow 9
Red La France (H. T.)	Rose 8	(See <i>Madame Pernet Ducher</i>)	
(See <i>Duchess of Albany</i>)		Yellow Maman Cochet (T.)	Yellow 13
Red Maman Cochet (T.)	Crimson 13	Yellow Rambler (Cl.)	Yellow 10
Reine Marie Henriette (Cl.)	Red 6	Zelia Pradel (Cl.)	Variable 6
Reve d'Or (Cl.)	Yellow 6		
Rhea Reid (H. T.)	Red 9		
Richmond (H. T.)	Scarlet 9		

Ornamental Section

	Page		Page		Page
Abelia	27	Bougainvillea	15	Clematis	15
Acacia	31	Brachychiton	37	Cocos	40
Acer	24	Broussonetia	24	Coprosma	27
Actinidia	15	Buddleia	27	Coreopsis	18
Agave	18	Buxus	14	Cornus	20, 25
<i>Althaea</i>	21	Cæsalpinia	20	Coronilla	28
Ampelopsis	15	Calluna	27	Cotoneaster	28
<i>Aralia</i>	29	Camellia	27	Crataegus	20, 28
Araucaria	31	Camphora	31	Cryptomeria	32
Arbutus	27	Carnation	18	Cupressus	32
Ardisia	27	Cassia	27	Cycas	40
Aristolochia	15	Casuarina	31	Cyclamen	18
Arundo	39	Catalpa	24	Cydonia	20
Asparagus	15	Cedrus	31	Cyperus	39
Aspidistra	18	Celtis	24	Cytisus	28
Azalea	18	<i>Cerasus</i>	26	Daphne	28
Bamboo	39	Ceratania	32	Deutzia	20
Bauhinia	27	Ceratostigma	18	Diervilla	20
Begonia	18	Cercidiphyllum	25	Diosma	28
Berberis	20, 27	Chamæcyparis	32	Dracæna	40
Betula	24	Chamærops	40	Duranta	28
Bignonia	15	Chrysanthemum	18		
<i>Biota</i>	35, 37				



CLAREMONT CALIFORNIA



INDEX---Continued

	Page		Page		Page
Elæagnus	20, 28	Lippia	19, 39	Pyrethrum	18
Erica	28	Liriodendron	25	Pyrus	26
Erythea	40	Lobelia	19	Quercus	36
Escallonia	28	Lonicera	16	Raphiolepis	30
Eucalyptus	32-35	Lotus	16	Retinispora	32
Eulalia	39	Magnolia	35	Richardia	19
Euonymus	18, 28	Mahonia	27	Robinia	26
Euphorbia	18	Mandevilla	16	Romneya	19
Exochorda	20	Melia	25	Rosa (See Rose Index)	3-13
Fatsia	29	Metrosideros	29	Rosmarinus	30
Ficus	15, 35	Miscanthus	39	Salisburia	25
Forsythia	21	Morus	25	Santolina	19
Fraxinus	25	Muehlenbeckia	16	Schinus	36
Fuchsia	16, 19	Musa	19	Sciadopitys	36
Gaillardia	19	Myrsiphyllum	15	Seaforthia	40
Genista	28, 30	Myrtus	29	Sequoia	37
Geranium	18, 19	Nandina	30	Solanum	16
Ginkgo	25	Nephrolepis	38	Spartium	30
Grevillea	29, 35	Nerium	30	Spiræa	22
Gyneryum	39	Osmanthus	30	Stephanotis	16
Hakea	29	Papyrus	39	Sterculia	37
Hedera	16	Parkinsonia	35	Syringa	22, 23
Heliotropium	19	Pelargonium	26	Tamarix	26
Hibiscus	21	Persea	14-41	Taxodium	26
Hoya	16	Phaseolus	16	Taxus	37
Hydrangea	21	Philadelphus	22	Tecoma	17
Hypericum	29	Phoenix	40	Thuya	37
Ilex	29	Phormium	19	Thuyopsis	37
Jacaranda	35	Picea	35	Tobira	30
Jacobiua	19	Pinus	36	Ulmus	26
Jasminum	16	Pittosporum	30	Umbellularia	37
Juniperus	35	Platanus	26	Viburnum	23, 30
Kalmia	29	Pleroma	30	Vinca	17
Kerria	22	Plumbago	16-18	Viola	19
Lagerstræmia	22	Polianthes	19	Vitex	23
Lantana	19	Polystichum	38	Vitis	17
Laurus	14	Pritchardia	40	Washingtonia	40
Laurustinus	30	Prunus	22, 26, 30	Weigela	20
Lavandula	19	Pteridium	38	Wistaria	17
Libocedrus	35	Pteris	38	Xanthoceras	23
Libonia	19	Pueraria	16	Yucca	39
Ligustrum	29	Punica	22		

Popular Names

	Page		Page		
Abyssinian Banana	Musa Ensete	19	Camphor Tree	Camphora officinalis	31
Althea	Hibiscus	21	Canary Island Pine	Pinus Canariensis	36
American Plane-Tree	Platanus	26	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix Canariensis	40
Arboretum	Thuya	37	Cape Honeysuckle	Tecoma Capensis	17
Ash	Fraxinus	25	Caracol	Phaseolus Caracalla	16
Australian Blackwood	Acacia melanoxylon	31	Carob	Ceratonia	32
Australian Box-Tree	Eucalyptus hemiphloia	34	Catalina Cherry	Prunus ilicifolia integrifolia	30
Australian Feather Palm	Seaforthia elegans	40	Cayenne Cherry	Eugenia Mitcheli;	41
Australian Nut	Macadamia ternifolia	41	Cedar	Cedrus	31
Avocado	Persea gratissima	41	Century Plant	Agave Americana	18
Bald Cypress	Taxodium distichum	26	Chaste-Tree	Vitex Agnus-castus	23
Barberry	Berberis	20, 27	Cherry Laurel	Prunus Laurocerasus Schipkensis	30
Bastard Box Tree	Eucalyptus goniocalyx	34	Chilean Jasmine	Mandevilla suaveolens	16
Bastard Mahogany	Eucalyptus botryoides	33	Chinese Flowering Chestnut	Xanthoceras sorbifolia	23
Bay	Laurus	14	Chinese Trumpet Creeper	Tecoma grandiflora	17
Beefsteak Geranium	Begonia	18	Cider Gum	Eucalyptus Gunnii	34
Beefwood	Casuarina	31	Cocoa-nut Palm	Cocos plumosa	40
Birch	Betula	24	Cockspur Thorn	Cratægus Crus-galli	20
Bird-of-Paradise Flower	Sesalpinia pulcherrima	20	Coral Gem	Lotus Bertholetii	16
Birthwort	Aristolochia	15	Cork Oak	Quercus Suber	36
Black Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	31	Corkscrew-Flower	Phaseolus Caracalla	16
Black Box	Eucalyptus bicolor	33	Cornel	Cornus	20
Black Locust	Robinia Pseudacacia	26	Crane's-Bill	Geranium	19
Black Wattle	Acacia molissima	31	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstræmia Indica	22
Bloodwood	Eucalyptus corymbosa	33	Creeping Fig	Ficus repens	15
Blue Cypress	Cupressus macrocarpa guadalupensis	32	Crimson-Flowered	Eucalyptus	33
Blue Gum	Eucalyptus globulus	33	Cross-Vine	Bignonia	15
Blue Palm	Erythea armata	40	Crown Vetch	Coronilla glauca	28
Boston Fern	Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis	38	Custard Apple	Cherimoya	41
Boston Ivy	Ampelopsis Veitchi	15	Cypress	Chamæcyparis Cupressus	32
Bottle Brush	Metrosideros	29	Deciduous Cypress	Taxodium distichum	26
Box Tree	Buxus	14	Desert Gum	Eucalyptus rudis	34
Brake	Pteridium	38	Dogwood	Cornus	25
Brazilian Pepper Tree	Schinus terebinthifolius	36	Dutchman's Pipe	Aristolochia macrophylla	15
Breath of Heaven	Diosma alba	28	Dwarf Bamboo	Bambusa disticha	39
Bridal Wreath	Spiræa	22	Dwarf Box	Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa	14
Broom	Cytisus	28	Dwarf Fan Palm	Chamærops humilis	40
Bull Bay	Magnolia grandiflora	35	Dwarf Japanese Box	Euonymus Japonicus microphyllus	18
Burning Bush	Euonymus	28	Egyptian Paper-Plant	Cyperus Papyrus	39
Calla	Richardia Africana	19	Elm	Ulmus	26
Calico Bush	Kalmia latifolia	29	English Laurel	Laurus cerasus	14
California Big Tree	Sequoia gigantea	37	European Red Osier	Cornus sanguinea	20
California Laurel	Umbellularia Californica	37	Evergreen Grape	Vitis Capensis	17
California Live Oak	Quercus agrifolia	36	False Acacia	Robinia Pseudacacia	26
California Tree Poppy	Romneya Coulteri	19	Fern	Nephrolepis Pteridium	38
California Weeping Palm	Pritchardia filifera	40	Flame Tree	Sterculia acrifolia	37



CLAREMONT NURSERIES



INDEX---Continued

	Page		Page		
Flooded Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	35	Narrow Leaved Red Gum	Eucalyptus viminalis	35
Flowering Almond. Flow- ering Cherry	Prunus	22	Natal Plum	Carissa grandiflora	41
Flowering Crab	Pyrus	26	Nettle Tree	Celtis	24
Flowering Peach	Prunus	26	New South Wales Blue Gum	Eucalyptus goniocalyx	34
Flowering Quince	Cydonia	20	New Zealand Flax	Phormium tenax	19
Fluffy Ruffles Fern	Nephrolepis exaltata superbissima	38	Norfolk Island Pine	Araucaria excelsa	31
Forest Mahogany	Eucalyptus resinifera	34	Oak	Quercus	36
Giant Reed	Arunda Donax	39	Oak-Leaved Pepper	Schinus terebinthifolius	36
Globe Flower	Kerria Japonica	22	Oleander	Nerium	30
Golden Bamboo	Phyllostachys aurea	39	Oleaster	Elaeagnus	20, 28
Golden Bell	Forsythia	21	Oregon Grape	Berberis Aquifolium	27
Golden Dew Drop	Duranta Plumieri	28	Osier	Cornus	20
Golden-Leaved Box	Buxus sempervirens aurea	14	Ostrich Plume Fern	Nephrolepis Whitmani	38
Golden Wattle	Acacia pycnantha	31	Palm	Chamærops. Cocos. Cycas. Dra- cæna. Erythra. Phoenix. Prit- chardia. Seaforthia	40
Gold Flower	Hypericum moserianum	29	Pampas Grass	Gynierum Cortaderia argentea	39
Goumi	Elaeagnus longipes	20	Pansy	Viola tricolor	19
Gray Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	35	Papaw	Carica	41
Greenbrier	Asparagus medeoloides	15	Paper Mulberry	Broussonetia	24
Guadalupe Palm	Erythra edulis	40	Parasol Pine	Pinus Pineæ	36
Guava	Psidium	41	Paris Daisy	Chrysanthemum frutescens	18
Gum Tree	Eucalyptus	32, 35	Pearl Bush	Exochorda grandiflora	20
Hatchet-Leaved Arborvitæ	Thuyopsis dolabrata nana	37	Pepper-Tree	Schinus	36
Haw. Hawthorn	Cratægus	20, 28	Pepper-Tree Wattle	Acacia elata	31
Heartsease	Viola tricolor	19	Peruvian Mastic-Tree	Schinus molle	36
Heath	Erica	28	Pindo Palm	Cocos australis	40
Heather	Calluna	27	Pine	Pinus	36
Hemp-Tree	Vitex Agnus-castus	23	Pitanga	Eugenia Mitchelii	41
Holly	Ilex	29	Poinsettia	Euphorbia pulcherrima	18
Holly-Leaved Olive	Osmanthus Aquifolium	30	Pomegranate	Punica Granatum	22
Honey-Scented Gum	Eucalyptus mellidora	34	Portugal Laurel	Laurus lusitanica	14
Honeysuckle	Lonicera	16	Prim. Privet	Ligustrum	29
Indian Cedar	Cedrus Deodara	31	Red Box-Tree	Eucalyptus polyanthemus	34
Irish Yew	Taxus baccata fastigata	37	Red Gum	Eucalyptus rostrata	34
Ironwood	Metrosideros	29	Red Ironbark	Eucalyptus sideroxyylon	35
Islay	Prunus ilicifolia	30	Red Trumpet Creeper	Tecoma radicans speciosa rubra	17
Ivy	Hedera	16	Redwood	Sequoia	37
Ivy-Leaved Geranium	Pelargonium peltatum	19	Rice-Paper Plant	Fatsia papyrifera	29
Jamrosade	Eugenia Jambos	41	Rose	Rosa	3-13
Japanese Banded Grass	Miscanthus Sinensis zebrinus	39	Rose Apple	Eugenia Jambos	41
Japanese Box	Buxus Japonica	14	Rose-Bud Cherry	Prunus pendula	26
Japanese Cedar	Cryptomeria Japonica	32	Rose-Colored Weigela	Diervilla florida	20
Japanese Eulalia	Miscanthus Sinensis	39	Rose Mallow	Hibiscus	21
Japanese Ivy	Ampelopsis Veitchi	15	Rosemary	Rosmarinus	30
Japanese Quince	Cydonia Japonica	20	Rose of Sharon	Hibiscus Syriacus	21
Japanese Rose	Kerria Japonica	22	Russian Olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia	20
Japanese Weeping Rose- Flowered Cherry	Prunus pendula	26	Scotch Broom	Cytisus ilicifolia	28
Jasmine. Jessamine	Jasminum	16	Senna	Cassia	27
Jerusalem Thorn	Parkinsonia aculeata	35	Shasta Daisy	Chrysanthemum	18
Juniper	Juniperus	35	She Oak	Casuarina	31
Kadsura Tree	Cercidiphyllum	25	Shining-Leaved Rose Box	Cotoneaster Simonsi	28
Kafir Plum	Harpephyllum Caffrum	41	Silk Oak	Grevillea robusta	35
Kangaroo Thorn	Acacia armata	31	Silver Wattle	Acer saccharinum	24
Karri	Eucalyptus diversicolor	33	Silver Vine	Actinidia	15
Kei Apple	Aberia	41	Silver Wattle	Acacia dealbata	31
Kew Tree	Ginkgo biloba	25	Smilax	Asparagus medeoloides	15
King Eucalypt	Eucalyptus resinifera	34	Snail-Flower	Phaseolus Caracalla	16
Kudzu Vine	Pueraria Thunbergiana	16	Snow-ball	Viburnum	23
Lace Fern	Nephrolepis amerpohli	38	Soledad Pine	Pinus Torreyana	36
Lady Larpent	Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	18	Spanish Broom	Spartium junceum	30
Larger Periwinkle	Vinca major	17	Spindle Tree	Euonymus	28
Laurel	Kalmia. Laurus	29	Spruce	Picea	35
Lavender	Lavandula	19	Star Jasmine	Mandevilla suaveolens	16
Lavender Cotton	Santolina Chamæcyparissus	19	St. John's Bread	Ceratostia	32
Leadwort	Plumbago	16	St. John's Wort	Hypericum	29
Leather-Jacket	Eucalyptus punctata	34	Stone Pine	Pinus Pineæ	36
Lemon-Scented Gum	Eucalyptus citriodora	33	Strawberry Bush	Euonymus	28
Lemon Verbena	Lippia citriodora	19	Strawberry Tree	Arbutus Unedo	27
Lilac	Syringa	23	Stringy-Bark	Eucalyptus obliqua	34
Lily-of-the-Nile	Richardia	19	Sugarberry	Celtis occidentalis	24
Loquat	Eriobotrya Japonica	41	Sugar Gum	Eucalyptus corynocalyx	33
Maidenhair Tree	Ginkgo biloba	25	Surinam Cherry	Eugenia Michellii	41
Manna Gum	Eucalyptus viminalis	35	Swamp Cypress	Taxodium distichum	26
Maple	Acer	24	Swamp Mahogany	Eucalyptus robusta	34
Marguerite	Chrysanthemum	18	Sweet Bay	Laurus nobilis	14
Matilija Poppy	Romneya Coulteri	19	Sword Fern	Nephrolepis exaltata	38
May Thorn	Cratægus Oxyacantha	20	Sycamore	Platanus	26
Mock Orange	Philadelphus. Pittosporum undula- tum	22-30	Sydney Golden Wattle	Acacia longifolia	31
Monkey Puzzle	Araucaria imbricata	31	Syringa	Philadelphus	22
Monk's Pepper-Tree	Vitex Agnus-castus	23	Tamarisk	Tamarix	26
Monterey Pine	Pinus radiata	36	Tarata	Pittosporum eugenioides	30
Moreton Bay Fig	Ficus macrophylla	35	Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry	Morus alba Tatarica pendula	25
Mountain Ebony	Bauhinia	27	Thorn	Cratægus	20, 28
Mountain Evergreen Cherry	Prunus ilicifolia	30	Tickseed	Coreopsis	18
Mulberry	Morus	25	Texas Umbrella Tree	Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis	25
Myrtle	Myrtus	29	Tobira	Pittosporum Tobira	30
Narrow-Leaved Eulalia	Miscanthus Sinensis gracillimus	39	Toart Tree	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	34
Narrow-Leaved Ironbark	Eucalyptus crebra	33	Trailing Queen	Fuchsia procumbens	16
			Trumpet Creeper	Tecoma radicans	17
			Trumpet Honeysuckle		
			Trumpet Vine		
			Tuberose	Polianthes tuberosa	19
			Tulip Tree	Liriodendron	25



CLAREMONT CALIFORNIA



INDEX---Continued

Umbrella Pine	Sciadopitys verticillata	36	White Mahogany Gum	Eucalyptus acmenioides	33
Victorian Bottle Tree	Sterculia diversifolia	37	Whitewood	Liriodendron	25
Violet	Viola	19	Windmill Palm	Chamaerops excelsa	40
Virginia Creeper	Ampelopsis quinquefolia	15	Woolly-Butt	Eucalyptus longifolia	34
Wax Plant	Hoya carnosa	16	Yate Tree	Eucalyptus cornuta	33
Weeping Gum	Eucalyptus saligna	35	Yellow Cedar	Chamaecyparis Nutkensis	32
Weeping Myall	Acacia pendula	31	Yellow Poplar	Liriodendron	25
White Cedar	Libocedrus decurrens. Thuya.....	35	Yew	Taxus	37
White Ironbark	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	34	Zebra Grass	Miscanthus Sinensis Zebrinus	39

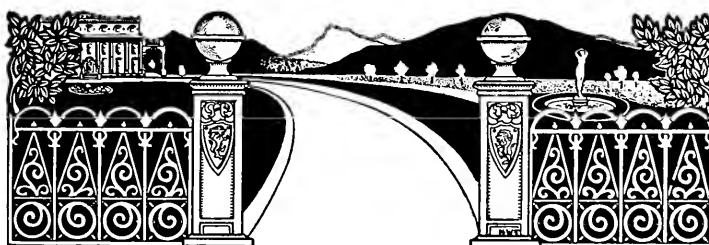
Fruit Section

Rare Plants and Trees

	Page		Page		Page
Aberia	41	Eriobotrya Japonica	41	Macadamia ternifolia	41
Carica	41	Eugenia	41	Persea gratissima	41
Carissa	41	Feijoa	41	Psidium	41
Cherimoya	41	Harpephyllum Caffrum	41		

Fruits and Vegetables

	Page		Page		Page
Almond	48	Gooseberry	50	Pear	46
Apple	44	Grape	50	Pecan	48
Apricot	45	Grape-Fruit	42	Persimmon	47
Asparagus	51	Guava	41	Pistachio-Nut	48
Australian Nut	41	Horseradish	51	Plum	47
Avocado Pear	43	Kafr Plum	41	Pomegranate	47
Blackberry	49	Kei Apple	41	Pomelo	42
Cherry	45	Lemon	42	Prune	48
Chestnut	48	Loganberry	50	Quince	48
Crab-Apple	44	Loquat	41	Raspberry	50
Currant	49	Natal Plum	41	Rhubarb	51
Custard Apple	41	Nectarine	45	Strawberry	50
Dewberry	50	Olive	50	Sweet Potato	51
Feijoa	41	Orange	42	Tomato	51
Fig	45	Papaw	41	Walnut	48
		Peach	46		



Number of Plants Per Acre at Given Distances

Distance Apart		No. of Plants	Distance Apart		No. of Plants
3 inches	by 4 inches	522,720	6½ feet	by 6½ feet	1,031
4 " "	4 " "	392,040	7 " "	7 " "	888
6 " "	6 " "	174,240	8 " "	8 " "	680
1 foot	by 1 foot	43,560	9 " "	9 " "	537
1½ feet	by 1½ feet	19,360	10 " "	10 " "	435
2 " "	2 " "	21,780	11 " "	11 " "	360
2 " "	2 " "	10,890	12 " "	12 " "	302
2½ " "	2½ " "	6,960	13 " "	13 " "	257
3 " "	3 " "	14,520	14 " "	14 " "	222
3 " "	3 " "	7,260	15 " "	15 " "	193
3 " "	3 " "	4,840	16 " "	16 " "	170
3½ " "	3½ " "	3,555	16½ " "	16½ " "	160
4 " "	4 " "	10,890	17 " "	17 " "	150
4 " "	4 " "	5,445	18 " "	18 " "	134
4 " "	4 " "	3,630	19 " "	19 " "	120
4 " "	4 " "	2,722	20 " "	20 " "	108
4½ " "	4½ " "	2,150	25 " "	25 " "	69
5 " "	5 " "	8,712	30 " "	30 " "	48
5 " "	5 " "	4,356	33 " "	33 " "	40
5 " "	5 " "	2,904	40 " "	40 " "	27
5 " "	5 " "	2,178	50 " "	50 " "	17
5 " "	5 " "	1,742	60 " "	60 " "	12
5½ " "	5½ " "	1,440	60 " "	66 " "	10
6 " "	6 " "	1,200			

Distances Between Trees and Plants

	Feet Apart		Feet Apart
Almond	22 to 25	Pear	20 to 25
Apple	25 to 35	Plum	20 to 25
Apricot	20 to 25	Walnut	40 to 50
Cherry	20 to 25	Grape	8 to 10
Eucalyptus (for timber)	6 to 10	Blackberry	6 x 7
Lemon	20 to 30	Dewberry	6 x 7
Olive	30 to 40	Raspberry	3 x 5
Orange	20 to 30	Strawberry	1½ x 3
Peach	20 to 25		

A. B. MORSE COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN
DESIGNERS-ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS

